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WHOLE NO. 1800.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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ent velocity. A call to dinner will  
run over a ten-acre field in a moment  
and a half, while a summons to return  
to work takes from five to eight  
minutes.

## WAR AMONG THE ARCTIC WHALERS.

Civil Strife and Bloodshed in the  
Herschell Island Colony.

### DESERTERS FIGHT PURSUERS.

Season of Jollity Starts in Well But is Soon  
Changed—Men Leave for Yukon Gold  
Fields—One Sailor Killed Another Badly  
Wounded—But One of Them Escaped.

A state of civil war prevails at Her-  
schell Island, Arctic Ocean, or did last  
spring, which was the last time letters  
were dispatched to friends at home  
by the whaling colony in that frigid re-  
gion. A batch of letters was received in  
this city Sunday morning, and the in-  
formation they contain reads more like  
a dime novel or a story of pirate mar-  
auding than an actual record of facts  
in a community of civilized men, says  
the New Bedford (Mass.) Republi-  
can Standard of September 14.

The winter colony at Herschell Island  
the past winter consisted of 13 vessels  
and about 500 persons. The Balena and  
Grampus, also of the fleet, wintered  
further eastward this year. The usual  
season of jollity and good cheer served  
to while away the dull, cold months,  
and sociability has been at a higher  
pitch than ever before. There were  
five women in the fleet this winter,  
Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Cook,  
Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Whiteside, and  
their entertainments were a source of  
great enjoyment.

But the early part of the winter saw  
a state of affairs arise which required  
the exercise of all the firmness and  
rigid discipline usually found in an  
army. Even then the safety of the  
colony was at times threatened and  
the greatest excitement prevailed. Soon  
after the fleet went into quarters the  
men commenced to get excited over  
reports of rich finds of gold in the val-  
ley of the Yukon river, and the fever  
commenced to ferment among them to  
have a share in the harvest. As the  
hardships of winter came on these  
murmurings grew more intense, and  
desertion came to be momentarily ex-  
pected.

The first desertions took place No-  
vember 5, when two Germans started  
away to walk across country to San  
Francisco. Five days later they came  
back, heartily sick of their determina-  
tion, declaring that they had no idea  
San Francisco was so far off. One of  
them had a toe frozen.

On January 1st, in the midst of a  
blizzard, with the thermometer down  
to 46 below zero, an Indian came tot-  
tering into camp with the information  
that Second Mate Tilton of the steamer  
Alexander, who had left on the 15th,  
was lost with his dog team, and unless  
aid reached him speedily would perish.  
Second Mate Hill of the steamer Jean-  
ette and Third Mate Curry of the Mary  
D. Hume started out for his relief.  
They found him in an Indian hut, suf-  
fering from frost-bites, and exhausted,  
but the Indians were doing their best  
for him. They started with him back  
to the fleet, and reached there on the  
24th. Tilton was badly used up. Several  
of his fingers and toes were frozen  
and have since been amputated, but he  
was at the time of writing thought to  
be on the road to recovery.

### A MEETING OF CAPTAINS.

January 21 seven more men deserted  
in a body and started for the Yukon.  
They broke into a storehouse on shore,  
stole a quantity of provisions, several  
rifles, a sled and dog team. The several  
of the deserting party made things  
look serious, so a meeting of the cap-  
tains of the fleet was held and martial  
law was declared throughout the set-  
tlement. A regular beach patrol, armed  
with loaded rifles, was established,  
and rigid orders were issued for all  
men forward to be on board before 8  
p. m. every night.

On the 25th of January an expedition  
consisting of seven officers started in  
pursuit of the runaways. After pro-  
ceeding five miles they got into a snarl  
as to leadership and came back to the  
ships with the information that they  
could get no further.

Three days later, January 28, another  
party was organized, with ample pro-  
vision for discipline and generosity.  
After a hard journey on the trail they  
came suddenly on the seven deserters  
early one morning, huddled around a  
fire cooking breakfast. The deserters  
were completely surprised, their arms  
being in the luggage packs, and at the  
point of the rifles they were forced to  
hold up their hands and surrender. On  
the return trip to the ships three of the  
prisoners escaped, but the other four  
were safely secured and heavily ironed.

Another wholesale desertion took  
place about midnight on the night of  
March 16th—an expedition which se-  
riously threatened to cripple the forces  
of the fleet. At 11 p. m. twelve men  
from the various ships stole away for  
the Yukon. Next day a party of twenty  
officers and men started to overtake  
them. Several captains were in the  
party, and there were vehement as-  
sertions that they'd "have the rascals  
this time." But about 7 o'clock that  
night the captains came back. They  
were closely followed by terrified na-  
tives, fleeing to the ships for protec-  
tion, saying that the pursuers had  
overtaken the deserters and that a hot  
fight was in progress. Such untoward

proceedings in the quiet Arctic regions  
frightened the natives almost out of  
their wits, and they fled in disorder,  
throwing away their clothes in the  
flight.

The news naturally elated the party  
aboard the fleet, for they thought it  
presaged a speedy capture of the de-  
serters. But their hopes were dashed to  
earth on the 18th, when the pursuing  
expedition came back with no greater  
spoils than one small hand sled drag-  
ging peacefully behind them. They told  
a thrilling story, however. They said  
they had come up with the deserters  
on the evening of the 17th and a battle  
had ensued. The fugitives turned their  
sled up for a barricade and from be-  
hind it had opened fire on their pur-  
suers. About 40 or 50 life shots were  
exchanged at 500 yards distance, but  
no one was hurt on either side. Most  
of the shots took effect on the barri-  
cade. After the fusillade had subsided  
an officer was sent forward with a flag  
of truce for a parley.

"Are there any captives in your party?"  
asked the ring-leader of the de-  
serters.

"No," replied the man with the flag  
of truce.

"Then you can all go to hell," was  
the reply.

The pursuers didn't immediately fol-  
low the advice, but they held a consul-  
tation. Things had assumed a serious  
aspect, and if bullets were the missives  
to be used, and to be used in this plen-  
teous form, none of the officers was  
willing to assume the responsibilities of  
command. So they decided to aban-  
don the expedition and go back to  
Herschell Island, which they did.

The party of deserters had by this  
time grown to be a formidable force.  
They had started with only such equip-  
ment as they could haul on a single  
sled, and their armament was one rifle,  
but the men rapidly equipped them-  
selves, however, by plundering the  
natives' and ship's storehouses.

At the end of their first eight miles  
they came to a native village and  
sacked it. At the point of the rifle, the  
inhabitants were forced to retire and  
the deserters beat the squaws off brut-  
ally. The natives fled to the ships and  
the marauders helped themselves to  
the stores. Soon after they captured a  
sledge in charge of two natives and  
secured thereby a dozen rifles and con-  
siderable ammunition.

### SHOTS EXCHANGED.

On March 22, two captains started  
for the camp of the Iglikk Indians to  
see if the deserters could not be ar-  
rested as they passed through the realm  
of that tribe. On the 26th they met two  
of the ship's officers with a party of  
native allies, returning with six of the  
deserters, one of them badly wounded.  
Five of the party had escaped and one  
was killed in a battle.

It appears that after the engagement  
referred to above, the marauders start-  
ed up the river, robbing the ship store-  
houses and native huts until they  
reached Hoffman's camp. Hoffman  
was an officer of the Wanderer, and his  
camp consisted of a log house, which  
he used in his hunting and trading ex-  
peditions. At the time the deserters  
reached there, Hoffman and most of  
his expedition were away hauling in  
venison on dog sleds. The camp was  
left in charge of a single native.

The native was easily overcome and  
then the deserters proceeded to destroy  
things "out of pure crossness," as  
one writer puts it. They cut up the  
blankets and clothing, smashed the  
boats into splinters, scattered the flour,  
powder and shot out on the ground,  
and left the place absolutely destitute  
of supplies, except for the two or three  
days' provisions which Hoffman had  
with him.

The native escaped and managed to  
reach Hoffman and give the alarm.  
Hoffman was a man of determination.  
He gathered his forces—about ten men,  
Indians and all—and started on the  
chase for the robbers. On the second  
day they overtook them, and Hoffman  
ordered them to surrender or he would  
shoot.

"Shoot and be damned," came the  
reply.

Hoffman shot. He opened fire  
in full force, and in a few minutes a  
lively battle was in progress. One of  
the deserters from the Northern Light,  
whose name was said to be Kennedy,  
was killed in the melee and another  
man, from the Janet, was badly wound-  
ed. It seems that Kennedy was killed  
by one of Hoffman's Indians in self  
defense. Kennedy had shot at the  
Indian several times in spite of the  
fact that the Indian was hopping  
around frantically to dodge the aim  
and yelling, "No shoot me; me native;  
me no white man." Finally the Indian  
retaliated and shot Kennedy in the leg.  
Kennedy fell to his knees, but kept  
firing at the Indian, who then took  
aim again and shot Kennedy dead.  
The bullet entered his head. The  
other man was shot about four inches  
above his hip and it was thought fat-  
ally. The bullet could not be found.

The ring-leader of the deserters was  
away at the Iglikk camp trading for  
toboggans at the time of the battle,  
but the rest of the party surrendered.  
The leader returned only to find Ken-  
nedy's body lying wrapped in canvas  
on a raised framework to keep it from  
the dogs. He afterward returned, un-  
covered the face and then hurried away  
up the Yukon.

The captured party was returned to  
the fleet at Herschell Island and put in  
irons. At the time of writing, early in  
May, the wounded man, it was thought,  
would not recover.

Many of the men who created the  
trouble were to have come down this  
year, and their operations are looked  
upon by whalers as particularly fool-  
hardy.

A man in London is making a lot of  
money by lending out a £1,000 Bank  
of England note for swell weddings, to  
be exhibited as the gift of the bride's  
father. A man is sent along to watch  
the note, and can be made very useful  
in exhibiting the presents.

## SUDDEN DEATH OF JUDGE S. L. AUSTIN.

Expires at Waimea while on His  
Way to Court.

### END OF AN HONORED LIFE.

A Resident of the Islands for Nearly Twenty  
Years—His Long Term as Judge—Respected  
by All—Remains Sent to Hilo—Candidates  
Mentioned for the Vacant Judgeship, Etc.

The Ke Au Hou arriving on Satur-  
day morning brought down news of the  
unexpected death of S. L. Austin,  
judge of the third and fourth circuit  
at Waimea, Hawaii, on Friday morn-  
ing last.

The late jurist was on his way to at-  
tend a term of court at Kohala and  
was resting at Waimea preparatory



THE LATE JUDGE AUSTIN.

to continuing his journey to Kohala.  
He has not been in good health  
of late, but his ailment was nothing  
more than is common with men of his  
advanced years. He complained of  
feeling unwell on Thursday night and  
told his daughter, who was traveling  
with him, that he would retire early.  
He grew worse in the night and the  
next day at eleven he died.

The fact was communicated to his fam-  
ily and Sheriff Hitchcock in Hilo and  
arrangements were made to have the  
Kinau stop for the remains and take  
them to Hilo. Deputy Sheriff Yates  
was instructed to go to Honolulu and  
communicate the fact of the death to  
the executive and the Chief Justice. A  
meeting of the executive was called at  
once and it was decided to request  
Antone Rosa to proceed to Hawaii by  
the steamer W. G. Hall and sit as judge.  
It is understood that Mr. Rosa yielded  
reluctantly and will leave on Tuesday.

The dead jurist was born in Buffalo,  
New York, in April, 1815, and came to  
Hawaii when quite a young man. On  
his arrival in Hilo he entered a mer-  
cantile house as clerk, at the same time  
pursuing his studies in law. In 1852  
he was admitted to practice in the  
courts of Hawaii by the Supreme  
Court. In May, 1887, he was ap-  
pointed judge of the Kohala  
circuit. In 1891, under the new law,  
which required one judge for the Third  
and Fourth Circuit, Judge Austin was  
again appointed. His brother, Benja-  
min H. Austin, was a resident of the  
islands in the early 50's and for a year  
was second associate justice of the  
Supreme Court, a position which he  
resigned on account of ill health. His  
death abroad, was recorded a year ago.  
Another brother was Jonathan Austin  
at one time a cabinet minister during  
the monarchy.

Judge Austin leaves a wife and six  
children. Mrs. Austin is visiting four  
of her sons who reside in California.  
One son, Herbert, and a daughter, Hat-  
tie, reside in Hilo and the funeral will  
be under their charge as Mrs. Austin  
will not return for several weeks.

The death of Judge Austin marks  
an epoch in the political history on  
the big island, because in the appoint-  
ment of a successor the executive is  
placed between two huge fires. Hilo has  
its candidates from each political fac-  
tion and Honolulu lawyers will press  
the claims of others, but with the re-  
cognition Hilo will claim for the big  
island, it is reasonable to suppose the  
plum will go there.

From the fact that Antone Rosa  
has received the temporary appoint-  
ment unsought against Gardner  
Wilden, a resident of Hilo who is a  
possible candidate now visiting here,  
it may be possible that the action of  
the executive in appointing a Honolulu  
lawyer may be endorsed by President  
Dole and the position given to Mr. Rosa  
permanently.

Both Senators Lyman and Holstein  
are out of the race according to the  
new law which provides that Senators  
cannot be appointed to other positions  
during the term for which they are  
elected. D. H. Hitchcock would prob-  
ably not accept the place if it was of-  
fered him, owing to his failing health.  
Gilbert F. Little, the most prominent

and successful lawyer in Hilo, would  
probably decline for the reason that  
his practice pays him better than the  
judgeship. The permanent appoint-  
ment will not be made until the presi-  
dent returns to Honolulu, and perhaps  
not until after the Hawaii term closes.

### THE BLACK BLIGHT.

A Correspondent Gives and Asks  
Information.

MR. EDITOR:—I observe in the col-  
umns of an evening paper here an ar-  
ticle describing a blight on coffee trees  
in North Kona. Permit me to ask in  
your columns if Professor Koebel's  
attention has been called to the fact  
that on some plantations the primaries  
have been apparently sealed at the tips  
with what appears to be a greenish  
wax, the effect of which was, I have  
been assured by a planter, to stay the  
further straight outward growth of  
the primaries on trees two to three  
years old.

The remedy taken by the planter  
quoted is to remove this wax with the  
point of a knife when detected, thereby  
securing the regular extension of the  
growth. I mention this for the pur-  
pose of drawing from others any ex-  
ternal causes which their observation  
and practical study of the coffee plant  
may lead them to consider as likely to  
account for what I would call "black  
blight," and which to external obser-  
vation appears first to attack the end  
of the berry-laden primary.

This black blight is to be seen at  
present in North as well as South Ko-  
na. Such observations might well,  
through your columns, be given every  
publicity, drawing forth the planters'  
ideas of cause and effect, and if doing  
nothing more than putting scientific  
investigation on probable good trails  
for fixing the enemies of coffee plant  
life, a good purpose will have been  
served.

I would like to encroach upon your  
space to a further extent, and would  
like the following query to be answered  
by anyone qualified to do so:

Will greater evaporation from the  
soil take place when uncovered by a  
than when covered by it? In other  
words, would the porous a-a assist in  
the retention of the moisture within  
the soil beneath it, or otherwise?

Would the piling of the a-a close up  
to and around the coffee trees be an  
advantage or otherwise to the trees'  
growth? How and wherefore would  
they be affected?

X. Y. Z.

[There is in this office a collection  
of coffee berries picked from a tree af-  
fected by the black blight spoken of.  
They are stunted in growth, almost  
black in color, and the kernel shriveled  
and soft. The branch containing the  
berries was black and resembled a  
burnt twig.—ED.]

### SHOOTING SCORES.

Practicing for an International  
Match With a Denver Club.

The twenty candidates for positions  
on the team of ten to shoot a match  
with the Denver Rifle Club are now  
hard at work in their efforts to bring  
their scores up to the highest possible  
standard. The match will be shot on  
Saturday, October 10, between 2 and 5  
p. m., two strings of ten shots each  
at 200 yards. Following is the Septem-  
ber record of the Sharpshooters at the  
range:

Wall, W. E.	48
McVeigh	48
McLean	46
Wall, A. C.	46
Cassidy	45
Dodge	45
Gibson	45
Corbett	45
Damon	45
Waterhouse	45
Marsden	44
Forbes	44
Johnson, H. D.	44
Wall, C. J.	44
Drummond	43
Everett	43
Scott	42
Bell	42
Farnsworth	42
Hitchcock	42
Johnson, M. B.	42
Rhodes	42
Martin	41
Emerson	40
King	40

### COURT NOTES.

Suit Against Collector-General.

Portuguese Sues for Divorce.

Paul Muhlendorf, assignee of the es-  
tate of H. Bertleman, has applied for  
his discharge.

Judge Perry has allowed the appeal  
of Maria K. Harbottle et al from the  
decree of Judge Perry in an action  
against T. W. Rawlins.

W. C. Peacock and C. A. Peacock,  
trading as W. C. Peacock & Co., have  
brought suit against the Collector Gen-  
eral to recover \$1,333.17 duties paid un-  
der protest.

Jose Joaquin Carvalho has sued his  
wife, Maria C. Carvalho, for divorce.

Judge Perry has issued a decree in  
favor of defendant in the suit of Maria  
K. Harbottle et al vs. T. W. Rawlins.  
The Royal Insurance Company has  
been given until October 31 to perfect  
and file bill of exceptions to decree in  
suit brought by H. W. Schmidt & Son.

### CROUP QUICKLY CURED.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our chil-  
dren were suffering with croup when  
we received a bottle of Chamberlain's  
Cough Remedy. It afforded almost  
instant relief.—F. A. Thornton. This  
celebrated remedy is for sale by all  
druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith  
& Co., agents for the Hawaiian Is-  
lands.

## MAY HAVE SOME GOOD CRICKET.

The Australian Champions to  
Arrive on Mariposa.

### GAMES PLAYED IN UNITED STATES

A Man Who Can Bowl Both Ways—Team  
of Star Players Who Conquered Every  
Thing But All England Eleven—Can a  
Game be Arranged for Honolulu? Etc.

Information is at hand to the effect  
that the Australian cricket team which  
has been adding to its laurels by de-  
feating the most celebrated teams of  
England and America, will go through  
here on the Mariposa on October 22.

The team consists of fifteen men, as  
follows:

G. P. S. Trott, captain; George Grit-  
ten, Hugh Trumble, S. E. Gregory, H.  
Graham, E. Jones, A. E. Johns, J. Dar-  
ling, C. Hill, H. Donnan, F. A. Tre-  
dale, J. J. Kelly, T. R. McKibbin, C. J.  
Eady and H. Musgrove. The first five  
were in the team which visited Amer-  
ica.

The team won 36 out of 39 games  
played in England. Three games were  
contested with the All-England, and of  
these the Australians won one. They  
played three games in Philadelphia and  
won all, one with the Bayonne, New  
Jersey, and one in Chicago, and they  
added scalps to their grille in both in-  
stances.

Captain G. P. S. Trott remarked in  
the East that he has in his team three  
or four splendid bowlers who can adapt  
themselves to any kind of wicket, and  
if the pitch is at all sticky he has a  
"terror" in T. R. McKibbin, who in the  
last matches in England achieved un-  
looked for success.

"McKibbin is about the only bowler  
I know who can break the ball both  
ways with accuracy," said Captain  
Trott. "In Australia the wickets are so  
hard and true that it is very difficult  
to get any break on the balls, but on  
some of the grounds in England Mc-  
Kibbin had so much spin on the ball  
that it often broke right across the  
wicket, and he had to pitch it so far  
to the off that the batsmen could al-  
ways cover the stumps with their bodies."

If the Mariposa remains in port dur-  
ing the day, efforts will be made to  
have the Australians play with a pick-  
ed team of the Honolulu eleven.

### FOOTBALL MATTERS.

Meeting of Town Team and Elec-  
tion of Captain and Manager.

There was a large attendance of those  
interested in foot ball last evening at  
the Y. M. C. A. hall. After the meeting  
was called to order, nominations for  
captain were in order. Carlos Long  
was unanimously elected, and Charles  
Crane manager. It was decided that  
the men would not play under the col-  
ors of the H. A. A. C., but would be  
known as the "Town Team." About  
twenty-five men have signified their  
intention to play, many of whom have  
been on the gridiron in the States.

The boys will commence at once to  
practice and go into active training.  
They expect to obtain a coach in town,  
as the Regiment and Punahou al-  
ready have one. A. L. Morris, who  
played in the Tacomas, and George H.  
Robinson, who played on the Stam-  
fords, have been suggested. It is the  
idea to have a series of games between  
the different clubs, and on Thanksgiving  
Day the final game will be played.

The managers of the clubs will soon  
meet to arrange a schedule of games.  
The town team will have to do some  
good work if they want to win from  
the Punahou and the Regiment. The  
first practice game will probably take  
place tomorrow afternoon.

After some discussion on the general  
subject of foot ball the meeting ad-  
journed.

### MAUI BASEBALL.

Arrangements Completed and the  
Stars Will Go on Friday.



## MORE OF MEXICAN COFFEE DISTRICTS.

Something of Recent Crops and  
Varieties of Berry.

### PART II. OF U. S. CONSUL'S REPORT

Conditions of Soil and Climate—What Gives  
Best Returns—Action of Rain and Winds.  
Plants Grown From Seeds—How Seed  
Is Prepared and Plants Treated, Etc.

(Continued from September 29.)

**COFFEE DISTRICTS OF MEXICO.**  
Coffee is not indigenous to the country, but it was originally brought from the West Indies about 1790. Still, it was not until 1818 that the plant was properly cultivated, when Don Juan A. Gomez, the benefactor of Cordoba, demonstrated to the world that Mexico truly had the soil and climate essential to the raising of coffee.

The tree is cultivated in the cantons of Acayucan, Chiltepec, Cosamalopan, Coatepec, Cordova, Huatusco, Jalacingo, Jalapa, Minatitlan, Misantla, Orizaba, Ozuama, Papantla, Tuxpan, Tuxtla, and Zongolica, State of Veracruz; in the municipalities of Balancan, Cardenas, Comalcalco, Cunduacan, Frontera, Huimanguillo, Jalapa, Jalpa, Macuspana, Nacajuca, Paraiso, San Juan Bautista, Tacotalpa, and Teapa, Tabasco; in the departments of Chiapas, Chilon, Comitan, La Libertad, Mezcala, Pichucalco, Simojovel, Soconusco, and Tuxtla, Guatemala; in the districts of Choapam, Cuitatlan, Ejutla, Ixtlan, Jameltepec, Juchitlan, Jucula, Juxtlahuaca, Miahuatlan, Pochochia, Tehuantepec, Teotitlan, Tlaxiaco, Tuxtepec, Villa Alta, and Yauteppec, Oaxaca; in the districts of Atlixco, Chialtula, Huamantla, Matamoros, Tepic, Tehuacan, Tetela, Teztlitlan, Tlatlapul, Zacapoaxtla, and Zacatlan, Puebla; in the districts of Hueyotlan, Jacala, Molango, Tenango, Tulancingo, and Zacualtlan, Hidalgo; in the municipality of Jalapa, Queretaro; in the partidos of Ciudad de Valles, Hidalgo; Tamazunchale, and Tancanhuitz, San Luis Potosi; in the districts of Cuernavaca, Jonacatepec, Morelos, Tete-cala, and Yauteppec, Morelos; in the partidos of Sultepec, Temascaltepec, Tenancingo, and Valle de Bravo, Mexico; in the districts of Alcala, Alamo, Allende, Bravos, Calcaes, and Morelos, Guerrero; in the districts of Apazimingo, Arto, Coalcoman, Jiquilpan, Tlacamburo, Uruapan, Zamora, and Tlaxiaco, Michoacan; in the cantons of Autlan, Ciudad Guzman, Guadalupe, La Barca, Mascota, Sayula, and Tequila, Jalisco; and in the departments of Ahuacatlan, Acaponeta, Compastela, and Tepic, Territory of Tepic; and in the districts of Alvarez, Centro, Colima, and Medellin, Colima.

#### COFFEE CROP OF 1895.

The total production of coffee in 1895 was 24,537,959 kilograms (53,983,509 pounds), distributed among the different States as follows: Chiapas, 1,597,682; Colima, 235,283; Guerrero, 13,528; Hidalgo, 400,455; Jalisco, 166,216; Mexico, 106,879; Michoacan, 477,114; Morelos, 93,132; Oaxaca, 9,784,443; Puebla, 1,278,772; Queretaro, 4,417; San Luis Potosi, 568,118; Tabasco, 268,201; Tepic, 63,237; and Veracruz, 8,277,482. The production of the country represents more than 50,000,000 trees. Since 1892, the States which have increased their plantations more than twofold are Chiapas, Oaxaca, Veracruz, and Puebla. The ratio increase in the total production for the last two or three years is about 33 per cent, annually. The consumption keeps pace with the production. As railroads open up new markets and transportation becomes cheaper, the working classes are becoming habituated to the daily use of the aromatic bean. Moreover, the exportation is increasing in ratio every year. The United States imported from Mexico in 1888 more than 7,000 tons; in 1890, 10,333 tons; in 1891, 14,044 tons; in 1894, 16,080 tons; and in 1895, 17,631 tons.

#### VARIETIES OF MEXICAN COFFEE.

The coffee plant mostly cultivated in Mexico is a subvariety of the mocha, or Coffea arabica. This is an evergreen, partaking more of the nature of a shrub, which, in a state of cultivation, varies in height from 5 to 7 feet. The range of this species is at elevations of from 1,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, south of latitude 22 deg. north, where the temperature does not fall below 55 deg. F., still, the most favorable climate for it would be where the temperature does not fall below 60 deg. nor rise above 80 deg. In the shade, as to humidity, there should be from 75 to 150 inches of rain the year, and the plant should be irrigated during the dry season, if required.

The myrtle kind, which is considered as second in quality, is also extensively cultivated. It is very similar to the java, and is distinguished from the mocha variety by the leaf being larger and the corolla smaller. This plant is harder than the mocha kind and will stand higher temperature; it is mostly cultivated in the Cordoba district. It will thrive well at an elevation of from 500 to 3,000 feet above sea level.

It is the opinion of the writer that Liberian coffee would thrive in the hot climates of Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco, and Veracruz. This is the

hardest of all the coffee trees adapted to the climates of Mexico, and will stand a very high temperature.

#### CONDITIONS OF SOIL AND CLIMATE.

As the coffee tree has a long taproot, it will thrive better on land where the soil is deep. The best soil in Mexico is a well-drained, loamy one, either of a virgin mountainous composition, or of a volcanic nature, is very suitable and less manuring is then for the plants, as the rocks are continually adding to the soil by the decomposing action of the air, and other natural forces.

The climate most adaptable in Mexico is that found in the mountainous regions, with a range of temperature from 55 deg. to 85 deg. F. The best coffee is grown at elevations varying from 2,200 to 4,500 feet above the sea, in sections south of Veracruz; but in locations below latitude 21 deg. north, the north limit of the coffee zone on the Gulf side, the climate being cooler, the bush requires lower elevations, ranging from 600 to 3,000 feet.

The plant is, however, cultivated by some planters at much lower levels, and even within a few miles from the seashore. For instance, in Misantla, Acayucan, Nacajuca, and San Juan Bautista, Tabasco. An extremely wet climate is not favorable to the coffee plant, and it will not thrive in very exposed situations.

If proper aspect, as regards sun and winds, can not be obtained, the exposure can nearly always be modified by shelter belts of trees.

On the Pacific side, the prevailing south winds must be avoided at low elevations, and on this side the tree can be planted at much higher elevations, as the range which branches off at Jalisco and joins the Toluca Mountain and the Popocatepetl Peak breaks off the cold north winds and shelters the regions below it. As to direct sun exposure, when it is desirable to take advantage of the heat at high elevations, it is always convenient to acquire, as far as possible, a southern exposure, but where the elevation is low and the temperature is high, such an exposure would be injurious to the plant, in which case it is better to procure an eastern exposure. Generally, the action of the rains modifies the temperature in the tropics, and at elevations between 2,000 and 4,500 feet above sea level, clouds gather along the mountains almost every day before the rays of the noon sun bear their strong influence in those localities. On the Gulf side, the trees that have an eastern sun exposure, so that the sun strikes them during the morning, thrive better and yield more.

#### PROPAGATING THE PLANTS.

Coffee plants in Mexico are mostly propagated by seed, and the seedlings are either raised in seed beds, or taken up from under cultivated trees. After or at the time of commencing the clearing a sheltered level piece of land in a location within easy reach of a good supply of water is chosen for a nursery, which should have a soil of the same quality and not less fertile than that of the future plantation. The plot should be thoroughly cleared and the seed bed prepared by stirring and inverting the soil with hoes or mattocks, dug to a depth of from 10 to 14 inches and slightly raised to promote drainage. The ground is divided into sections 5 feet in width and 40 feet in length, leaving walks of 4 feet in width and at a slightly lower level than the surface of the beds, which ought to be surrounded by drains.

The number of plants in the nursery beds ought to be three times that required in the plantation, so that the planter will always have good trees to select for transplanting, with a reserve of trees for replacing those which fail.

The seeds adapted to germination must be perfectly formed and have reached a proper degree of maturity, the latter quality being recognized by its having reached full development and by falling from the mother plant. The best-formed coffee is that which is called planchuela, but the "caracollo" (pea berry) in it should be avoided. After taking the pulp off, the berry, slightly dampened, is exposed to the sun for a day, and then the seeds are placed with their flat sides downward, at a depth of about an inch below the surface. The sower makes narrow furrows in the earth with small sticks across the ridges at a distance of 8 inches, the one from the other; another laborer follows, placing the coffee beans in the furrows, 6 inches apart, until the ridge is completed. Immediately afterward, the seed beds are watered with a sprinkler, and this is done every other day for forty days, at the end of which the seedling begins to appear. This operation generally takes place in the months of May and June, in places where the rains are early as in Oaxaca, Michoacan, Puebla, Morelos, and Guerrero, the nursery may receive the benefit of these rains; but in Veracruz, Chiapas, and other states, it is mostly done in the months of September, October, November, and as late as December.

In production, it is safe to say that 2 pounds of coffee seeds will give from 800 to 1,000 seedlings. Having terminated the sowing, it is necessary to shelter the beds with a trellis work made of sticks, supported by forked trunks, having a height of 1½ feet and enclosing the whole surface of the beds. The seed beds are then covered with damp straw or dried leaves and the trellis with banana or plantain leaves, allowing a few interstices to permit the light to penetrate. As the seedlings appear the cover from the seed bed should be removed gradually, and in like manner the trellis work when the plants are six or eight months old. All grass and weeds must be carefully removed as fast as they appear, and the earth watered whenever it seems dry. Some seeds may not grow, and others,

as soon as the seedlings come up may wither, so it is advisable to replace them directly from the seed.

#### PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

The first stage in attending to the work of preparing the plot to be planted is commenced in the first part of the dry season (January or February), which in the tropical region generally begins in the month of November. The first part of the work consists in cutting down all the underbrush and small vegetation, with either the machete, hoe or garabato; this operation is followed by felling the large trees with axes or saws, leaving a few suitable trees every 20 or 25 feet, either way, to furnish shade for the young plants. The branches must be lopped and then strewn evenly over the ground, and stumps left to rot on the ground. The large trunks which can afford timber for use in buildings and in other improvements are carried away, while those which can not be utilized in this manner are left lying on the ground. In four weeks, on a sunny day after the morning dew has evaporated and when the wind is blowing in the proper direction, the whole heap of twigs, brushwood, etc., is burned. The burning of the brush on the ground in the preparation of the future plantation, especially in rich virgin lands, destroys many a seed that would otherwise produce weeds and all sorts of vermin and insects. Yet, where possible, it is better not to burn the brush, but to pack it in lines between the young plants.

The land having been cleared, the next thing is to line it out and then sow in corn so as to harvest it before June or July.

#### METHODS OF PLANTING.

In Mexico, as most of the coffee lands are hilly, area and configuration exercise a great influence on the distribution of the plants; hence lining, or marking and distancing, must be regulated by the topography of the plot. The arrangement that has been adopted by the greater part of the planters in this country is that of dividing the land into blocks, generally 100 meters each way (328 feet square or 2.47 acres) which are separated by roads 4 meters (13.13 feet) in width. In marking the plot, care should be taken to get the lines symmetrical, for a badly lined plantation causes much trouble in cultivation and harvesting. A good way to line out the land is to get two or three laborers to make a stake line, called "maestra" (the main line) throughout the distance intended to be planted, endeavoring to make it as straight as possible. For this purpose two straight sticks are cut according to the length of the distance desired between each tree; with these sticks, the spaces are measured out along the ground. Then a laborer follows, placing the sticks straight into the ground until the main line is completed. From this line the other lines are staked out, the places where the coffee trees have to be planted being thus indicated.

The distance at which coffee trees should be planted will vary according to the soil and the lay of the land. On very fertile soil, where there is an abundance of nutritive elements, the distance adopted ought never to be less than that which is required for the lateral development of the plant. In that case the distance should not be less than 10 feet (3.1-20 meters) either way, which should give 435 to 450 trees to the acre. On poor soil and also on steep hillsides, shorter distances may be used, but the trees should never be closer than 7 by 7½ feet, which would give a little over 500 trees to the acre. For an average soil, with little or no exposure, 681 trees, 8 by 8 feet distant, would be a fair number.

Along the Mexican and Agrícola railways, in the districts of Orizaba and Cordoba, Veracruz, the trees are sometimes so overcrowded as to injure each other and diminish the crops. It is a mistake to imagine that the greater the number of trees on a given piece of land the greater will be the return in crops. The atmosphere, sun, and rain have a great deal to do with plant growth; and in order that these important agencies may work properly, there must be sufficient space around a tree for the air to circulate freely and for the sunlight to enter. Crowding of plants prevents this and does much harm in other ways. The roots intertwine and rob one another of the available plant food, which should now exist in the soil in a soluble condition. This plant food is abstracted from the land in order to build up the many wood stems and sterile branches of the crowded trees, whereas if the plants were put at proper distances, the food in the soil would be taken up to produce not a number of useless stems, but a quantity of fruitful branches on well-formed trees. Thus it happens that large crops are obtained from fewer trees, as may be seen in some districts of Chiapas, Michoacan, and Oaxaca.

When the plot of ground has been staked out, immediately after, it is necessary to "hole" the land, except where the virgin soil is rich and friable, but generally this work is done in the month of April or May. The pits are dug by means of spade bars, aiming always to keep the original distance of the stakes in a straight line. The size of the pits varies according to the nature of the soil. If the ground is rich and loose, 11 and 12 cubic inches is sufficient, but if it is hard and poor, the pits should be 18 inches square by 2 feet deep. Care should be taken that there are no stones or roots of trees at the bottom of the pits; otherwise, the coffee root will not be able to penetrate the soil perpendicularly, and the plant will, in consequence, wither. The earth dug out should be placed below the hole in different heaps, if the land be hilly, and the holes must be left open for a few weeks so as to allow the air to get into the subsoil and act on the dormant constituents.

The young trees having two or three lateral branches, should be planted, if possible, at the commencement of the rainy season, in the months of June and July, preferably on a dull, cloudy day, when the ground is moist from recent rains; but it should not be too wet, else the tender horizontal roots

may become clogged and twisted in the mud, which is always bad for the plant and must be avoided.

In removing the plants from the nurseries, care must be taken not to injure the roots; and they should be taken out by a spade or con, together with the earth surrounding them, according to the pylon system. Then they are carefully conveyed in boxes, wheelbarrows, or in large baskets, the bottoms of which are covered with moist earth, to the pit, which should, one or two days previously, have been prepared with selected and fertilized earth. The laborer who has charge of the planting must open the hole sufficiently to place the coffee tree and its accompanying roots so as to fit snugly, and then press the soil down firmly with the hands or spade, so as not to leave any hollows around the plant. If, in taking out the young plants from the nursery, the taproot and fibrous roots stick out too far, they should be shortened, so that they may not be doubled up in the planting. The plants should be set higher than the surrounding earth; the object of this is to allow for the subsidence which will occur afterwards, and on a steep slope, the outer edge may be slightly higher than the inner, to check the effect of any wash that may take place. The ground should be watered in the afternoon of the day of transplanting, and, if dry weather comes on suddenly after that, the seedlings ought to be irrigated at least once a day, until they become well rooted. Even when the young plants are rooted, they require careful nursing until they throw out several pairs of branches.

The young plant should be protected from both the wind and the strong rays of the sun. The local surroundings should determine the amount of shelter required, but generally in places too much exposed, staking and low topping ought to suffice, in order to secure the stability of the plant. The coffee trees, while young, need some shade, except in very sheltered and damp places.

Trees planted on lands having plenty of rains during the year and on those whose temperature is between 60 deg. and 72 deg. F., require no shade after one or two years' growth, excepting where the soil has a tendency to crack or dry up and there are no facilities for irrigation during a prolonged drought.

The amount of shade required must be according to the exposure, descending rate of elevation, and increase of temperature. But the conditions to be borne in mind are that the shade must not be total, but rather moderate; that the trees which provide the shade, if the plantation is not in a forest, must be of quick growth, must preserve their leaves throughout the winter, must not produce heavy fruit or any substance which might affect the quality of the crop tree itself, and their roots must not grow laterally, but vertically. The natural trees left on the plot for shade are cajete, capulin, jinicuil, chalahuite, zapotes, huemba, gnacchil, chanaquil, jonate, pague, sangre de drago (dragon's blood), and tepague; but for artificial shade, aguacate, banana, castor bean, mamey, mango, anona, chirimoya, papaw, guamachil, and rubber are mostly used. When the coffee trees begin to bear, the shade plants growing among them had better be taken away altogether, and the shade trees thinned out or pruned.

#### CULTIVATION OF THE PLANTS.

After the young plants are established in the fields, they will require constant weeding; this may be done at intervals of three or four months by using the machete, hoe, or a scraper pulled by a mule. Whichever plan is used, the ground must not be penetrated more than 2 or 3 inches, to avoid injuring the surface roots of the coffee trees, but should be well loosened around the tree and the weeds rooted out. The weeds should be gathered and placed in holes made in the middle of every four trees (burying them in different holes, in each weeding), where they will rot and become manure, serving also the purpose of keeping the moisture in the ground, thus preventing the withering of the tree where irrigation is impossible. If the ground of the plantation is very steep and the soil inclined to be washed away, it is better not to keep it too clean of grass and not to root out the weeds, as these retain the earth by their roots and stems that lie on the soil.

It is a question with many Mexican coffee growers whether the tree should be topped and pruned, as a good many trees have thrived splendidly and yielded well by merely taking off the suckers or sprouts and by keeping each one entirely free from contact with the other trees. But if the coffee trees be allowed to grow unrestrained, they will become very tall, especially the myrtle and the liberia. In these cases, it is very difficult to pick the berries, for the trees when not topped, generally bear mostly at the top, as, frequently, many of the lower branches die off as the trees increase in height. A system of topping has been devised, and it consists in removing the two primaries—the one or two top branches—by a sloping outward cut close to the stem, and then the top by an oblique cut, so that the stumps resemble a cross; but when the stem is thin and tender, its cutting should be done by means of the thumb and forefinger. This operation should be performed after the plant has borne its third or fourth crop of flowers and reached 6 feet in height. Besides the above advantage, the topping increases the spread and fruitfulness of the lower branches, and prevents strong winds from having as much effect on the plantation as they would if the trees were higher.

Proper pruning of coffee trees is also very important, for if allowed to grow unchecked, they will become a tangled mass of stems, branches and leaves, and will bear very small crops. The trees having been topped, all suckers must be removed. These are vigorous, erect shoots that spring up between the main stem and the horizontal branches, and sometimes on these branches, which should be torn off, because they rob the tree of strength. In so doing, a clear space is allowed around the stem for the free circulation of the air and for the entry of light. In this way, the temperature is raised, stagnant moisture is prevented, and the growth of topes and other such parasites about the trees is greatly hindered.

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sprouts appearing on the stem up to 1½ to 2 feet from the ground should always be destroyed, and only in case a big sprout is found between the branches, should a sprout be left, in order to make up for this defect. Pruning should be done after the rainy season on such trees as have borne fruit, and directly after the crop has been gathered. This operation should be resorted to once a year, because otherwise twigs sprout everywhere, and it is impossible for the sap to supply nourishment to such numerous outlets and at the same time be productive. To obtain the largest and most constant production is certainly the most important object of pruning. The dry twigs found on the trees after the crop should be torn off with the hands only; for the soft parts, shears must be used; for the bark and smaller branches, a sharp knife will do; but trunks and strong branches are better pruned with a fine, sharp, and small saw.

The pruning ought to be done with a perfectly clean cut, as the coffee tree suffers greatly from any wounds that may be left by the instruments; for this reason, close pruning is very dangerous.

The careful planter will every year observe whether the plants already set out become diseased or withered, replacing these and those that have died. For this reason, as stated before, the nursery ought to contain three times the number of plants.

Generally, if the soil of the plantation is originally of sufficient fertility, little or no manure will be required, if the leaves that fall annually from the trees and the vegetation that grows between the rows are turned under the soil to decay.

An excellent manure is made from alternate layers of sugar-cane refuse, of the hull and pulp of the coffee berry, yard manure, and bone dust. Fertilizers should be applied only to those plantations that show weakness and decay, and, excepting animal manure, should not be put on during the dry season. The best time to apply all fertilizers is during the rains; about 6 inches in depth of manure will last three years.

#### HARVESTING THE CROP.

In districts having the necessary factors to make them first class, the plant will begin to flower from eighteen to twenty months after transplanting, and the third to fourth year of growth. In districts less fertile, the plant does not flower until the second year after transplanting, and in very poor ones, until the third year. In low places and districts of an elevation less than 1,200 feet above the sea level, the trees begin to flower in the month of January and the flowering season lasts until March. In medium high places, as early as February the coffee twigs begin to break out into small, white blooms, and by July they will be in the green berry.

In districts of about 4,000 or 4,500 feet altitude the tree is still flowering as late as June or July. In lower elevated places the fruit begins to mature about September, and by the end of October all the berries are ripe, but in sections of medium height the picking usually begins in November and lasts until the end of February or March. When the berries have a deep red color or nearly red-black they are picked separately by hand and dropped into a small bag about 18 inches square, suspended from the neck of the picker; when full the bags are emptied into baskets measuring from 50 to 75 pounds, which are placed at intervals in the path of the pickers. The quickest and most preferable way to gather the crops is to spread cloths beneath the trees and have the berries shaken into them. In wet weather the berries should not be allowed to get overripe. The crop is generally gathered by women and children, who are paid 25 cents per basket, each basket producing from 15 to 18 pounds of clean coffee. About three bushels of berries can be picked by a good worker in a day, and this quantity will yield about 20 pounds of dry coffee.

#### YIELD OF MEXICAN TREES.

The first yield of a tree cultivated in a suitable location produces from 2 to 4 ounces of merchantable coffee during the year; the second crop yields twice as much, and the third crop, when it has its full bearing, is double the yield of the previous year, and runs up as high as 1½ pounds. Of course this is a fair average given, and in many fertile districts of Chiapas, Michoacan, Oaxaca, Hidalgo, Guerrero and Puebla official reports give from 3 to 5 pounds per tree in its full growth and from four years after transplanting.

The yield of coffee depends mainly on the climate, soil and cultivation; in the hot zone, along the low sections, the tree is apt to be very prolific, but the product—the bean—must necessarily be light and shallow and the plant short lived. A pound per tree on an average would be a very good return.

The tree in some districts lives for twenty years after reaching its full bearing period, maintaining itself in a vigorous state and giving the same yield; but experienced planters assert that after the twenty-fifth year the plant begins to show symptoms of decay, its crops decreasing gradually year after year and ceasing altogether about the thirtieth year.

Trees planted at a medium distance apart, having a fine quality of soil, good care from time of planting, and careful attention when they were seedlings, will yield a good crop at 30 years of age. The longevity of the Mexican tree also depends on the development of the principal root, or taproot, and consequently on the depth to which it can penetrate, and the fertility of the soil.

#### ENEMIES OF THE COFFEE TREE.

Although there are few plants less exposed to the attacks of insects and disease, the coffee tree has certain enemies, both animal and fungus, which require attention, but none of these present great difficulties in overcoming. A growth of moss is probably indicative of too much moisture and a generally feeble condition. Parasites or insects are easily destroyed by a free use of four of sulphur, and by coloring and sprinkling the trees with a weak solution of lime, after having rubbed the trunk and branches with a piece of gunny sack or by syringing the trees with soap water, to which a very small quantity of kerosene oil has been added. Proper tillage, plenty of air, careful weeding and judicious manuring

will obviate all remedies. By keeping the rows clear and the shade trees trimmed all animals and insects, like rats, mice and ants, will be kept away from the plantation.

#### PREPARATION FOR MARKET.

The old method of preparing the coffee for market is still in vogue among the natives. The fruit gathered during the day is placed on thin matting, not dried, as that would produce fermentation of the pulp, the moisture of which would destroy the bright color of the berry and turn it black. The next day, after the mist has disappeared and the sun comes out in its full vigor, the contents of the mats are emptied on the drying yard. The yard should be made of stone, covered with a coating of mortar (lime and sand), built sloping so that the water can run off quickly and the yard not be damp when the coffee is out to dry. While the berries are out on the drying yard they are turned over two or three times, so that the rays of the sun will play over the whole surface. When the weather does not permit outside drying, a large and well ventilated dry room, with a paved floor, is used. The above operation is performed for several days, until the berry is thoroughly dry; then follows flailing and treading out the grain from the dry husks with the feet. The last cleaning of the berry by the natives is accomplished by placing the berries in a large mortar, made of earth or hollowed from a log, thoroughly beaten and worked with an immense pestle or maul. After the husk has been thoroughly beaten it is separated from the chaff by being poured from a basket held on the shoulder to a matting on the ground, the chaff being blown from it as it falls by the winds and a strong, rapid fanning from a large palm-wood fan operated by the other hand of the cleaner. The above system will do for persons of limited amount of capital, small plantations and places inaccessible to machinery. The process is not very satisfactory in its results, as the grain is apt to be injured, and the operation is slow and expensive. It would justify the planter to buy hand machinery, if his means and the size of his plantation will not allow him to go into the business on a larger scale. A small pulper, huller and separator, capable of turning out daily between 1,500 and 2,000 pounds, can be purchased in the United States for \$250 (United States), with an additional cost of \$250 (Mexican) for freight and duties.

For marketing the coffee the bean is classified into "caracillo," first and second class, and packed in bags of 150 and 200 pounds, the lighter sacks containing the best grades; however, the good planters store their coffee unhulled (cane pergamino), after being perfectly dried.

#### ESTIMATE OF COSTS AND PROFITS.

I append herewith an estimate of the average cost of establishing a plantation and of the profit, taken from data in various coffee districts.

FIRST YEAR.	Mexican Currency.
Cost of clearing 100 acres (from \$6 to \$10 per acre).....	\$1,000.00
Cost of felling and staking from \$3.50 to \$4 per 1,000 holes.....	240.00
Cost of digging holes from \$10.50 to \$12 per 1,000 plants.....	720.00
Cost of 60,000 plants, at \$5 to \$10 per 1,000.....	600.00
Cost of planting 60,000 plants, at \$8 to \$9 per 1,000.....	540.00
Cost of replacing 25 per cent. of the trees planted.....	465.00
Cost of weeding three or four times, at \$2.50 to \$3 per acre each time.....	1,200.00
Cost of 100,000 nursery seedlings, at \$3 to \$5 per 100.....	500.00
Cost of tools.....	150.00
Cost of houses.....	250.00
Cost of fencing.....	250.00
	\$5,915.00

SECOND YEAR.	
Weeding three times, at \$2.25 to \$2.50.....	750.00
Sundries.....	100.00
	850.00
	6,765.00

THIRD YEAR.	
Weeding.....	750.00
Pruning and tapping (\$2.50 to \$3.50 per 1,000 trees).....	210.00
Pulping house and store.....	1,500.00
Pulper, huller and separator.....	500.00
Bags, etc.....	150.00
Gathering 75,000 lbs. of berries (1,500 bushels), at 50 to 75 cents per quintal.....	562.50
Curing 15,000 lbs. of coffee, at \$4 to \$5 per quintal of 100 lbs.....	750.00
Sundries.....	100.00
	4,522.50
	11,287.50

FOURTH YEAR.	
Weeding.....	750.00
Trimming.....	150.00
Bags and mats.....	350.00
Gathering 300,000 lbs. of berries (6,000 bushels).....	2,250.00
Curing 60,000 lbs. of coffee.....	3,000.00
Sundries.....	150.00
	6,550.00
	12,437.50

Value of crop this year, 15,000 lbs. of coffee, at 30 cents per lb.....	4,500.00
	6,787.50

FOURTH YEAR.	
Weeding.....	750.00
Trimming.....	150.00
Bags and mats.....	350.00
Gathering 300,000 lbs. of berries (6,000 bushels).....	2,250.00
Curing 60,000 lbs. of coffee.....	3,000.00
Sundries.....	150.00
	6,550.00
	12,437.50

Value of crop this year, 60,000 lbs. of coffee, at 30 cents.....	18,000.00
	4,562.50

Profit at the end of fourth year.....	4,562.50
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This estimate is made, leaving out of consideration the cost of the land (generally from \$5 to \$25 per acre), which necessarily varies according to locality, richness and accessibility of transportation facilities. A small tract costs more than a large one and is difficult to obtain except from the land companies started here (Mexico City) for the purpose of supplying lots to intending settlers.

There is also no charge made for the cost of superintendence, which would vary from \$50 to \$100 a month (and found) with the size of the plantation and the capacity of the respective superintendence. Living expenses are likewise omitted and may be assumed by the interested party equal to the cost of farm life in other countries. The returns from side crops are not taken into consideration, which sometimes help materially toward paying expenses.

The machinery here estimated for may be worked the first year by hand, but by applying horse power it is sufficient for the crop of 200 acres. In calculating the crop returns, the lowest price of ordinary Mexican coffee is taken into consideration, while it may be fairly assumed that by adopting an improved and modern method of curing the product, a considerably larger price may be secured. It is also well to add that the price of operations such as clearing, weeding and pruning, contemplated not the slipshod manner in which such things are ordinarily attended to in some sections of the country, but such as prevails on plantations where all operations are conducted by experienced managers, and with a view of obtaining the highest results possible under well systematized and organized direction.

Of course coffee can be planted and brought to bear in the manner usually employed in most old districts, and perhaps a trifle cheaper than here estimated, but the results are far from being as good, either in the early maturity of the trees or in the quality of the coffee produced, or in the duration of the productive life of the plant. The cost and product are only brought down to the end of the fourth year, after which a much larger crop may be counted on with regularity, while under the present system of cultivation there is a good crop one year and a lesser one the next.

#### SECTIONS BEST SUITED.

It is supposed by many that the whole of Mexico is adapted to growing of coffee. That is a mistake. The northern part of the Republic, situated outside of the tropics, is temperate and produces the vegetation proper to that zone. The southern part, which lies between 14 deg. 30 min. and 20 deg. 30 min. north latitude, may justly be called the hot country, the coffee-producing country, as a rule.

Not all the places found in the torrid zone are adapted to the development of the coffee tree. Coffee may be profitably grown at an elevation of 800 to 900 meters (about 2,700 feet), but beyond 1,000 meters it does not produce enough to justify its cultivation. Coffee grows well at Orizaba, but not beyond toward the City of Mexico, which is 182 miles northwest and at an elevation of 7,500 feet. The climate in the coffee producing regions is generally pleasant, neither too hot nor too cool. The nights are especially pleasant and refreshing, arising, it may be, from the peculiar formation of that country and the constant interchange of air currents from the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The production of coffee here is like that of other crops in the United States, governed by the season, soil and cultivation.

#### INDIVIDUAL ESTIMATES.

Joseph Walsh of Philadelphia says: "The industry of coffee culture is still in its infancy in Mexico, though the product is of a superior quality and grading among the best grown in any country of the world."

"Mexican coffee is worth at present from 20 to 22 cents per pound in the American market, while the average cost of production is 7 cents. A plantation will pay from 100 to 200 per cent on the capital invested, each tree yielding annually from 3 to 10 pounds."

"The value of coffee plantations in full bearing is calculated at the rate of \$1 per grown tree, a single acre producing from 600 to 800 trees."

"The soil and climate suitable for coffee growing are also adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, beans, bananas, and most tropical and sub-tropical fruits. But among all marketable fruits the growing of which is here accessory to coffee culture, the pineapple is the least expensive and most profitable, especially where the planter has close and cheap transportation to the Gulf ports."

In 1895 Professor Moses of the University of California visited Mexico for the purpose of studying its physical and economical aspects. In one of his letters he says:

"At present the cultivation of coffee is attracting special attention, and on the eastern slope much progress has already been made."

"Among the reasons is the extraordinary profit which the production of coffee offers."

"The cost of its production in Mexico in general is between 5 and 10 cents per pound (Mexican), and it sells at from 25 to 32 cents."

"Mexico has important advantages. She has a territory adapted in soil and climate to this form of cultivation, and in the Indians an excellent body of laborers, perhaps better fitted for this kind of work than the ordinary laborers of any other country."

"From an examination of the statistics we get the following general results, showing the exports of coffee from Mexico:

"In 1873, 1,432,100 pounds; in 1883, 18,598,419 pounds; in 1889, 21,755,956 pounds; in 1890, 27,787,056 pounds."

J. P. Taylor, a resident of the City of Mexico, and one of the most reliable authors on coffee, says:

"Generally speaking, the Mexican planter has fewer troubles to contend with in growing coffee than the planter of any other country, and is sure of a regular crop."

"Twenty-five years may be taken as the average of coffee trees to remain in remunerative bearing."

"Estimates as to the profits vary, but the lowest of them show an enormous profit, something like 100 per cent per annum on the capital employed."

#### LABOR CONDITIONS.

Dr. William S. Cockrell, son of United States Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, says:

"I have been a resident of Mexico for five years, have been engaged in raising sugar cane, coffee and other tropical fruits on a hacienda near San Juan Evangelista, in the State of Vera-

Cruz, and have had exclusive control of Mexican labor. I find them a class exceedingly susceptible to the management by which they are controlled; they are easily rendered useless by inefficient management, and may be maintained at a high standard with care, and by a rigid enforcement of orders and rules, with no familiarity whatever exercised toward the men, as that encourages insubordination. The lower the wages, the better the service; even though below 1 cent a day, as then they have no excess to waste and not so many holidays on which to waste it."

A writer thus says of the Indians on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec:

"The Indians on the Isthmus are the most industrious, honest and peaceful in Mexico, of a mild and gentle disposition, and not inclined toward war or disturbances of any nature. They are very muscular, and possess wonderful endurance. In color, they are lighter than our own Indians; their features are much finer and the expression of the face more pleasant."

"At present, abundant labor is available at an average cost of 50 cents per day for a full-grown man, and, if employed regularly, from \$10 to \$12 per month (Mexican silver). Women and children do a great deal of the work on a coffee plantation, and during the picking season the major part of it, for which they receive a much smaller compensation than men. After a plantation is five years old, the owner can figure his labor at an average cost of 25 cents per day."

#### CAUTION TO UNITED STATES INVESTORS.

As there has been a coffee boom created in the United States by the real estate agents, the tourists to Mexico, the agents of railroad and steamship lines, as well as many of the residents here engaged in other business, it may be well for me to suggest to the people of the United States not to be deceived by the exaggerated reports sent out from this country. I take this special means of doing so. Many of the reports are highly colored for a purpose. In the unsettled condition of the agricultural and laboring population of the United States, these boomers see their opportunity, believing there may be a disposition to believe that "there is a spot of gold at the end of the rainbow," and that all that is necessary is for them to come here and regain their falling fortunes without much labor. This is a serious error. As in all other countries, a man gains nothing here without early and late labor. As a rule, I would not recommend anybody to undertake coffee raising in Mexico without sufficient capital to pay for 250 acres of land, cash in hand, and have at least \$5,000 in Mexican currency to meet the first year's expenses. In corroboration of the above statement, I quote from a report on coffee raising made to the British Government by Francis Stronge, secretary of the English legation at this city:

"The intending planter will find a capital of £1,500 amply sufficient for requirements. It is far better to begin planting on a comparatively small scale and to gain thorough experience of the country and the business before embarking on an unnecessarily large undertaking. Some 250 acres is as much as a beginner should attempt to deal with, and even of this only 200 acres should be planted with coffee, the remaining 50 acres being left under timber or applied to other purposes."

"Good lands for planting can be obtained at from 18s to £1 per acre, and sometimes cheaper. If, then, the mean between these two prices is taken, 250 acres would cost £300, and the planter with £1,500 capital would still have £1,200 in hand with which to meet initial expenses and to maintain himself until his plantation came into full bearing. At first sight this sum will seem unreasonably large, but in a country where credit is not easily obtained, and where the interest on borrowed money is very high, it is well to hold a reserve of capital as an insurance against unforeseen accidents. The failure of a large number of foreigners in this country may be attributed to neglect of this precaution."

Two or more individuals may club together and aggregate the above mentioned capital, or more, and accomplish the same end, but by no means let any small capitalist undertake to cultivate over 100 acres in coffee and other necessary crops. This 100 acres may be made self-supporting the first year by cultivating 25 or 50 acres of it in coffee and other things in connection with chicken and hog raising, having a vegetable garden, and by all means a medium sized nursery of twenty-five thousand coffee seedlings to be ready for the balance of the hundred acres."

#### ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS.

Nature has not overlooked the primary necessities for the beginner in Mexico. The yuca or Mexican starch plant, is an excellent auxiliary for immediate use. Half an acre of it will feed a good sized family and fifty persons besides. The prospective investor must banish entirely the idea of engaging the services of a stranger to this country who has read somebody's book on coffee, gone through plantations on railroad cars, or of a late arrival from Ceylon, West Indies or Liberia. These men may know very well about the country from which they come, but comparatively little of Mexico. Many failures in coffee growing in Mexico originate from the fact that the manager did not know the physical conditions of the place, or the language, or how to manage the labor, and was a novice in the business here. Furthermore, in this country all coffee districts are not alike. In some places it is imperative that the plant should have shade; the surroundings may be such that the location cannot be cooled by any breeze, thereby subjecting the plant to the strong rays of the sun, especially where clouds are not constant during the dry season, or even the greater part of the year. Special conditions exist in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, inasmuch as the tree can thrive there in places even lower than it is found in other sections of the coffee belt. Evenness of temperature is also a very important factor for the successful growth of the plant and the proper maturity of the seed. Where the thermometer marks a temperature below 55 degrees F. at any time of the year the cultivation of coffee should not be attempted, especially with the

Java and Myrtle kinds; the Mocha can stand more cool weather, but not lower than 50 degrees. The book styled "Mexican Coffee Culture," prepared with great care by J. Yorba, an American, affords much valuable information for the proper selection of the lands and the cultivation of coffee.

The labor question, as said by Mr. Yorba, is one of no little importance. The Indians, in the hot sections of the coffee belt, he says, can not be depended on altogether on account of their independent financial condition; even 75 cents (Mexican) a day is no inducement; but in the higher elevations and in the central plateau plenty of labor can be had at from 35 to 50 cents a day. Treatment of workmen has also a great deal to do in obtaining their services. The Mexican peon must be studied and understood by his employer as much, if not more, than his horse. He is naturally a docile creature, but must not be treated harshly. He likes his small glass of aguardiente after or before work, and at the same time he has the utmost contempt for his master should the latter become intoxicated in his company. He does not expect any familiarity on the part of his employer, and his pay must be forthcoming exactly when agreed, both in time and amount. He may deceive you time and again with the utmost complacency, but should his employer disappoint him once, intentionally or not, in paying him the expected or agreed sum, he will leave as soon as paid, without warning, and not return. As house servants, I have had no better in the United States, especially the girls; they seldom leave the premises, and never without permission. I have found them polite, industrious, active and honest.

#### RECEIPTS FOR MAKING COFFEE.

I send three receipts to show how coffee is made in Mexico for table use:

First—For making black coffee, roast 1 pound of coffee until the inside of the grain is brown, then put a small teaspoonful of butter, same of sugar, and mix well together; then sprinkle a little brandy over it and cover with a thick cloth; leave it for about an hour, then grind. Boil one quart of water; when boiling, put in coffee and remove from the fire immediately. Let it stand a few hours and strain it through a flannel bag, and keep it in a stone jar until required for use; then heat whatever quantity is required. (Mrs. Ignacio Sepulveda.)

Second—Toast your coffee thoroughly, but be careful not to let it burn; then grind it, not too fine; prepare a large, deep pan or dish, which will stand heat; heat this pretty warm; put what of coffee grounds will be sufficient for the meal in this pan; pour hot boiling water over the grounds, and while they are hot cover up the pan; let it remain so for about five minutes; then strain off the liquid through a coarse cloth and drink. This is a good plan when you find yourself without a coffee pot.

Third—A simple process of making coffee is to take a French coffee pot and place your ground coffee in its strainer; then pour boiling water over the coffee sufficient to fill the pot. To be sure as to the flavor the strained fluid must be poured twice over the coffee. Make coffee only when ready to be served. Never burn the coffee in brewing, but it must be medium browned, and covered during the operation; hence moderate heat must be applied.

THOS. T. CRITTENDEN,  
Consul General.  
Mexico, July 2, 1896.

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1896.

Our evening contemporary makes a half hearted attempt to say that it is a leader in journalism—or something else. We would suggest that our esteemed, etc., come right out and say that it thinks it is a leader. Such a statement could do no harm, and would furnish amusement for the suffering public.

Apologies of Li Hung Chan's remarks upon Chinese exclusion from the United States, the Baltimore Herald was credited with expressing the consensus of American opinion when it said: "Li's only chance of securing a modification will be through persuading his countrymen at home to adopt the usages of enlightened civilization. If they can establish the fact, which is now seriously doubted, that they are susceptible of the enlightenment of Western civilization, Congress may be induced to consider the propriety of repealing the exclusion laws."

The son of a United States Senator who is planting coffee in Mexico says that the less he pays his men the better they work, and they are withal better satisfied with their condition, in consequence of having less money to waste. This is an extraordinary state of affairs, and places Mexican labor on the same plane as a good many individuals who cannot stand prosperity; the only way for them to be kept in condition to work is to allow only starvation wages. Hawaii gets some pretty poor material for labor sometimes, but fortunately it has not dropped to the Mexican level yet.

The plan of extending kindergarten work to the plantations is a unique idea, but none the less to be commended. The isolated life of the children in many districts is not conducive to moral elevation or mental development. If the spark of intelligence could be found in the early life of the plantation bred children the country will certainly be sure of a higher grade citizen in later years. Let the good work go on. From all appearances the kindergarten is to open the way to the solution of the problem of how our numerous races are to be amalgamated and become nationalized from the Anglo-Saxon standpoint.

It would certainly be highly pleasing to the public if the trip of the base ball champions to Maui could be made the forerunner of inter-island base ball contests. To have young men from the other islands take part in the regular base ball schedule would give a new and healthy interest to the game, both here and in the outer districts. The latter, of course, are at a disadvantage just at present in not being able to have the same number of men to draw from, and possibly less time to devote to practice, but if the plan once got started it would be possible to hold some very interesting inter-island games, both here, on Maui, and perhaps Hawaii. When steamers begin to run more frequently an inter-island league ought not to be such a far distant possibility.

The death of Judge Austin will open a fight for the Hawaii judgeship that has been slumbering for a long time. In fact the position is the most coveted of any on the Island of Hawaii, since the incumbent when once fairly settled need not fear the vaporings and frothings of the opposing factions. There has been no prospective appointment of late years in which the opposing candidates and their friends have taken such an intense interest, an interest so intense in fact that the advocates seem to think the life of the country and the next coffee crop depend upon the action of the President. This paper has comparatively few suggestions to offer until the aspirants begin to show their colors. It seems fitting, however, that the next judge should be selected from the legal lights of the Island of Hawaii, and that he should be a man who has a good record for activity and ability as a practicing lawyer.

That wheat and silver always go together—when silver is used as primary money wheat brings high prices—has been a regulation cry of the enemies of sound money. The men who believe that the law of supply and demand will properly regulate the exchange and prices of all products seem to forget their standard principle when they come to discuss wheat. The facts show that the decline in the value of wheat since the seventies has resulted from excess of production in comparison to the consumptive demand. From 1869-72, inclusive, the United States annually produced an average of 244,187,750 bushels. In the four years 1892-95 the average crop was 510,000,000, according to the Cincinnati Price Current, which

is generally considered a better authority than the Department of Agriculture. "The population of the United States increased perhaps a little more than 60 per cent. during the period covered by these figures, while the wheat product more than doubled. Besides, Russia and the Argentine Republic have greatly increased their exports of wheat to the world's markets." What terrible influence the price of silver could have in this case the silver men have failed to fully explain.

A Berlin dispatch gives the following story of a man who had several times been photographed under the X-ray: "Dr. Markuse, whose 'interior' has been photographed thirty times within the past twenty days by the Röntgen process, has lost all his hair as a result and his face has assumed a brownish color. The skin has peeled off his breast where the Hittor instrument nearly touched it, and on his back what was first a sore finally developed into a bleeding wound, surrounded by burnt-looking cuticle. The victim is exhausted." If this be true, a man would have to toss up a penny to decide between the X-ray treatment or being put through a thrashing machine.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, in his talks on "The Young Man as a Citizen," says: "A citizen has no more right to be neglectful of the interests of the civic whole in which he is a member than a parent or child has to be neglectful of the interests of the domestic whole in which he is a member. There is the same quality of un-Christian disregard involved in both cases, and whether a man lets his State or city shift for itself or whether he lets his family shift for itself, in the one instance as well as in the other he is false to his corporate duty and is a despicable shirk." Would that the great reformer could burn those thoughts into the hearts of the people of today who for one excuse or another stand aside from politics until the time arrives for them to howl about the rottenness of politics. If the sound business and professional men of today were less neglectful of their civic duty there would be far less occasion for revolt against fraud, and corrupt administration.

United States Attorney General Harmon has given his opinion of the principles Candidate Bryan represents, and stigmatizes them as more dangerous than the tenets of the secessionists. He pays particular attention to the declaration against Federal interference in suppressing riotous disturbances. After citing the law under which President Cleveland acted in taking a hand in the Chicago riots, Mr. Harmon says: "It was under the power conferred by the last section that the late rebellion was suppressed. Mr. Bryan's doctrine that this law is unconstitutional is more dangerous than that of secession. The latter, at least, left the Government some power and authority in the territory of States which should choose to remain. Mr. Bryan would reduce it to the idle mimicry of the stage. It was no more intended to make the General Government dependent upon the States with respect to the matters committed to it than to make the States subject to the General Government with respect to the rights reserved to them. As the General Government is authorized to maintain a regular army and navy, which the States cannot do, and as the militia of all the States is subject to the direct call of the President, it was natural that the States should be made to call upon it for aid against violence, but there was no reason why it would call or wait on them for protection to itself. What I have said is well known to lawyers and students of the Constitution. It is chiefly intended for the people at large, before whom the subject has now been brought."

## KINDERGARTEN METHODS.

The kindergarten has reached a point in this country at least where no apology is required for its methods, and no question asked as to the wisdom of its methods. If such apologies were required it would only be necessary to point out how little many people, both young and old, know through personal experience of the senses.

Dr. Stanley Hill, who is president of a "Child Study" society, states that in 1879 a number of kindergartners got some children together and endeavored to find out what was in their minds, and the ideas they formed of the most common things about them. The results were published in the Princeton Review. It was found that 33 per cent of the children on entering school had never seen a live chicken; 51 per cent had never seen a robin; 75 per cent had never seen a growing strawberry, and growing beans were unknown to 71 per cent of these Bostonian children brought up on baked beans. A large percentage of these children, upon being asked how large a cow was, showed that they had little idea. One thought a cow was as large as her cat's tail. Another thought that a cow was as big as her thumb nail.

These statements seem almost incredible, and after all it is the only outcome that could be expected from

the old methods of letting the minds of the children run to weeds until of school age and then set them to memorizing, repeating line after line of words, learning by a mere mechanical process and without touching or attempting to get at the personal testimony of the senses.

## A BIG COLLECTION.

At one of the meetings of the Christian Alliance, held at Old Orchard, Me., last summer, the largest collection on record was taken for missionary work. During the day \$101,324 was subscribed to carry on missionary work; on the same day nearly 100 persons volunteered to go to foreign fields. The scenes which attended the subscription are spoken of by the Eastern press as something remarkable. Enthusiasm knew no bounds, and gifts of every form and description were tendered, varying from \$25,000 in cash to jewelry, pianos and real estate. Men and women by the score seemed to have been attacked by a religious mania equal to that of the great "going up day" in 1881, when the end of the world was predicted.

The religious press of the United States has been inclined to frown upon this big collection since the whole affair seemed to have been an epidemic of religious hysteria. One paper says: "There was about a thousand dollars' worth of watches and jewelry given, every one receiving for his gold watch an iron one marked 'gold for iron,' or for jewelry an iron pin. One woman who gave up her watch with a sob, saying it was an heirloom, afterward asked to have it returned to her, as it was a present from her mother, now dead, and she had given it under excitement. The Christian Alliance leaders, however, according to their custom, refused to return it. On the whole it may well be questioned whether this great annual collection results in as large gifts or as healthy a state of Christian feeling as the more quiet, steady and permanent methods pursued in our churches."

Still another religious organ refers to the meeting as a wonderful exhibition of the power of religious emotion when awakened in a large body of people, and although self-forgetfulness is an inspiring thing, in this instance it was undoubtedly carried to an extreme. On the whole, from the accounts given in the newspapers, the whole thing appears very much on the same plane as an Irish wake. The methods of the speakers were such as to play upon the emotions of their hearers. Christian enthusiasm that lasted long enough to get a dollar or two was sufficient, and in nine cases out of ten the donor, after reverting to normal condition, was ashamed for his or her lack of self-control. Such religion and such Christian contribution does more harm than good, and when leaders revert to such methods the public has good reason to feel it possible that the large sum collected will be injudiciously expended and a good portion wasted.

## ASSOCIATED CHARITIES AGAIN.

During this breathing spell between the summer vacation season and the holidays, there ought to be a combination of forces to bring about a better organization of the charitable associations of Honolulu. The formation of a central society has been broached by this paper previously and received very favorably by the business community, which would perhaps be one of the greatest beneficiaries. The formation of a central body with a paid agent to investigate each and every application for assistance would also guard against the injury done deserving poor by those prone to impose upon the generosity of business men.

A good example of the value of centralizing the charitable forces of a city is found in the methods used in Chicago for directing charity. In that city the sum of one million two hundred thousand dollars is contributed annually through the 200 charitable institutions for the relief of the poor and unfortunate, and the sum of seven hundred and eighty thousand dollars is spent for outdoor relief and for the support of charitable institutions. Through the Civic Federation of Charities this immense sum is distributed under the direction of Dr. Philip W. Ayres, so that the least possible amount goes to waste. Dr. Ayres has charge of the central bureau of charities, and the greatest care is taken to prevent the same individual or family from drawing assistance from two different sources. The history of each case is kept on file, and these histories now number upwards of 42,000, giving a most complete history of pauperism in one of the worst cities in the United States. The system is so complete that deceptions and duplications are next to impossible.

Of course the charitable work in this town does not require an exorbitant amount of money, and we may be thankful that the proportion of Honolulu citizens dependent upon charity is very small when compared with many cities; yet at the same time this is no reason why the several societies should each be going their own way when money could be saved, more de-

serving families assisted and more undeserving families found out by forming a federation of local charities. Under the present system there is bound to be abuse of generosity, and the amount of money that might be saved by proper organization would furnish a permanent salary for one official, whose business it should be to keep constant track of the poverty stricken.

## RESULT OF SENATORIAL FINANCIERING.

One of our weekly papers predicts that P. C. Jones will make a failure of his attempt to float the national loan of Hawaii. Of course every man and every paper has a right to an individual opinion, but we see no reason why there should be any great cry of "wolf, wolf" until Mr. Jones returns, either bearing his shield or borne upon it. There seems to be no doubt that the New York financiers will not touch loans of any kind until after the election in November. Even American securities are begging in many instances, and it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the monied men of the States will take up securities until they know in what condition their own finances are to be. The election of McKinley ought to make Hawaiian bonds marketable property in America, even at the terms named in the Refunding Act as it finally passed the Legislature.

As to the possibilities of the loan being floated in the English market, doubtless the same election conditions will obtain, since investors are inclined to hold back for a while in dealing with securities which will be affected by the turn of the American tide. Being so closely associated with the United States, Hawaii cannot but feel the effect of prospective legislation in the country with which it seeks political union. If New Yorkers will not touch the loan under the conditions named by this Government, we doubt very much whether the Londoners will.

Our contemporary also suggests that the loan matter be placed in the hands of the Minister of Finance. This may be all right, but in event of one man's failure we see no reason why the Minister should be forced into the gap to carry out a measure concocted by some of the wise heads and swelled heads of the Senate. Mr. Damon submitted his proposition, and had his scheme been followed out, Hawaii's public loan could be floated today—election or no election—in the New York market.

When the financial scheme of the Minister of Finance was turned down, there arose in the Senate a financial Moses, who asserted that he knew a more advantageous figure at which the loan could be placed. Suffice it to say that the Minister of Finance and the Executive generally fell into line, willing to give every assistance possible, and the work has gone forward. Should the loan find a ready market the Senatorial Moses and his aggregation will be deserving of credit; if failure attends Mr. Jones' mission, the same aggregation must bear the responsibility, and that responsibility is a very heavy one. Outside the more powerful nations, there is no better security in the market today than Hawaiian bonds. If in this first attempt to float an extensive loan outside our own borders, the bonds are given the black eye of failure, it will be one of the worst blows the country has received in many a day.

## THE RIGHT WILL WIN.

The explanation of the restlessness of the present day as given by Rev. Dr. Birnie Sunday morning was indeed refreshing after the dismal tone which runs through the many opinions now set forth in the pulpit and by writers and orators generally. The pessimist has had and is having a most excellent opportunity to get in his work, and how like the sick dog baying at the moon, since the preparations for a general election in the United States stirred up the disagreeable sediment of social conditions, which some poor, thoughtless individuals had dared to hope might always remain at the bottom and never attract serious attention.

There is always a class in the world who, after living a few years in peace and contentment, form an idea that the world is pretty nearly as good as it ought to be, and if it has not reached the pinnacle of righteousness the remainder of the pathway will be free from violent demonstration or periods of serious trouble. When on occasions the reality of the inborn cussedness of human nature and the crudeness of the institutions framed by human hands is impressed upon this class, the shock is so great that they immediately turn to predicting that this or that nation, and possibly the whole world, is rapidly rolling on the bow-wows.

In times of political trouble and social revolution there are always more preachers of damnation than of salvation; there are always more men ready to pick out the flaws, to sit back and do nothing, than there are to put their shoulders to the wheel, make the best of the present and exert every energy to bring out every good that may result from an evil agitation. Too many fail to appreciate what a terribly

uninteresting place this world would be if all the social and religious problems were solved; too many want to "hush up" matters that give promise of engendering sharp differences of opinion; they want the next generation to work the thing out, if it won't work out of itself. The men who tremble for the outcome when a nation's strength is being tested, too often fail to see the sound foundation being laid for the structure which must constantly go on being remodelled. A house always looks ungainly while in process of erection, but every homely timber has its place, and in some way adds to the beauty of the finished structure. A great many people in both public and private life would be well to remember the words of a campaign song which runs:

"Though righteousness now and then suffer defeat—  
Seem checked like the oak pruned so near to its base—  
Tis but for new strength, when, with armor complete,  
Irresistible Right will all error displace."

## Y. M. C. A. SENATE.

## Organization Formed Last Night. Free Silver a Topic for Debate.

Temporary organization of the Y. M. C. A. Senate was effected last evening. The meeting held in the parlor at the association building was well attended by young men. Ed. Towse presided for the evening and W. J. Forbes was secretary pro tem. A committee, consisting of these two and C. S. Farmer, was appointed to report a constitution and by-laws next Tuesday evening. Dr. C. C. Ryder kindly furnishes the laws and rules of the San Francisco Y. M. C. A. Senate.

The Honolulu Y. M. C. A. Senate will proceed to business at once. A debate will be held on next Tuesday evening. The subject will be "Resolved, that the free and limited coinage of silver by the United States would be beneficial to that country." There will be a regular debate by principals and then other members of the Senate and speakers in the audience may take part in a miscellaneous discussion. The informal speeches will be limited to five minutes each. A general invitation to attend will be extended to the public.

## Customs Salaries.

An item in an evening paper to the effect that the salaries of the Custom House inspectors and guards had been reduced to \$80 and \$40 respectively is thoroughly misleading. As a matter of fact the inspectors and guards have been graded and the salaries fixed according to the length and efficiency of service. By this system money is saved to the Government and the men doing their work in the most satisfactory manner are rewarded by gradual increase in salary.

## Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

## Severe Case of Dyspepsia

"I suffered from dyspepsia 20 years. I had a feeling as though there was a lump in my stomach. I did not dare to eat meat or warm bread, very few vegetables, for fear of the great distress food caused me. I experienced relief right after commencing to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. My appetite increased, I gained in general health and strength. I can eat almost anything now without discomfort. Although I had been an invalid for twenty years, I can truthfully say that I am better than for a long time. I never weighed so much in my life." Mrs. EMILY F. BUMP, 45 Portland Street, Middleboro, Mass.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

## HOBBON DRUG COMPANY.

Wholesale Agents.

C. HUSTACE,  
Wholesale and Retail Grocer  
LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST.  
Family, Plantation & Ship's Stores  
Supplied on Short Notice.  
New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.  
TELEPHONE 119.

## J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands,

## Royal Insurance Company,

Alliance Assurance Company,  
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

## WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.  
Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National (Union).

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 26 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

## Keep Cool

about it; you may be fighting mad when you learn our prices and compare them with those charged in other shops for inferior goods. We buy our stock of furniture to sell, not to keep. We charge a reasonable price for things and in that way we are constantly putting furniture into the homes of town people.

## Twenty Dollars

for a handsomely finished, hardwood secretary bookcase, means that people who have not been able to possess one before, can do so now. These are the same as you would expect to pay thirty dollars for.

## Extension Tables.

The sort that have the leaves under the table and which fit in place automatically, are superior to the old style and not more expensive. Beautifully carved and made of hardwood.

We keep a full assortment of upholstering goods and can do work in this line better and cheaper than elsewhere.

## HOPP &amp; CO.

KING AND BETHEL STS.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

## ALEXANDER &amp; BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

"Deutsch" is the native name for Germans. What we call Dutch, Germans call "Niederländisch" or "Holländisch."



## SOMETHING EDISON HAS NEVER LEARNED

Transmission of Cable Messages  
Across the Atlantic.

WORDS WRITTEN BY WAVE LINES.

How the Work is Done—Chat About the Men.  
Wonderful Skill in Sending and Receiving  
Dispatches—Locating a Break in the Line.  
How Repairs are Made to the Cables.

Thomas A. Edison, who in his time has been one of the fastest telegraphers in the world, admits that he is totally unable to receive a cable message from across the Atlantic ocean. "While the ordinary Morse land dispatch is represented by makes and breaks of the current," he said, recently, "the cable message is represented by a waving line. This line runs up and down unequally. It is the length or value of the curves that enables the operator to detect the message. I have often

rent when it is acting under long distances of water. Electricity invariably seeks to escape from its conductor to the earth. Mother Earth will, in fact, absorb it all if given the chance. The cable is, therefore, insulated, but this desire to return to earth is stronger than the resisting power of the insulation; therefore, while the latter holds the current partially intact, the gutta percha or other covering of the cable is filled with innumerable stray lateral currents all seeking to escape to the surrounding water.

With such a state of affairs it would be simply impossible to operate a succession of makes and breaks in the current; the residual would, if short, fill up the gaps. The difficulty is overcome by operating two keys on the sounder instead of one, as in ordinary telegraphy. One key is attached to the positive pole of the battery; the other key is attached to the negative pole. Thus by depressing either key an impulse is created in different directions over the line. As a short cut to brevity it may change constantly and the current travels in either direction, backward or forward, at the will of the operator. This is reduced to a practical basis in an ingenious manner.

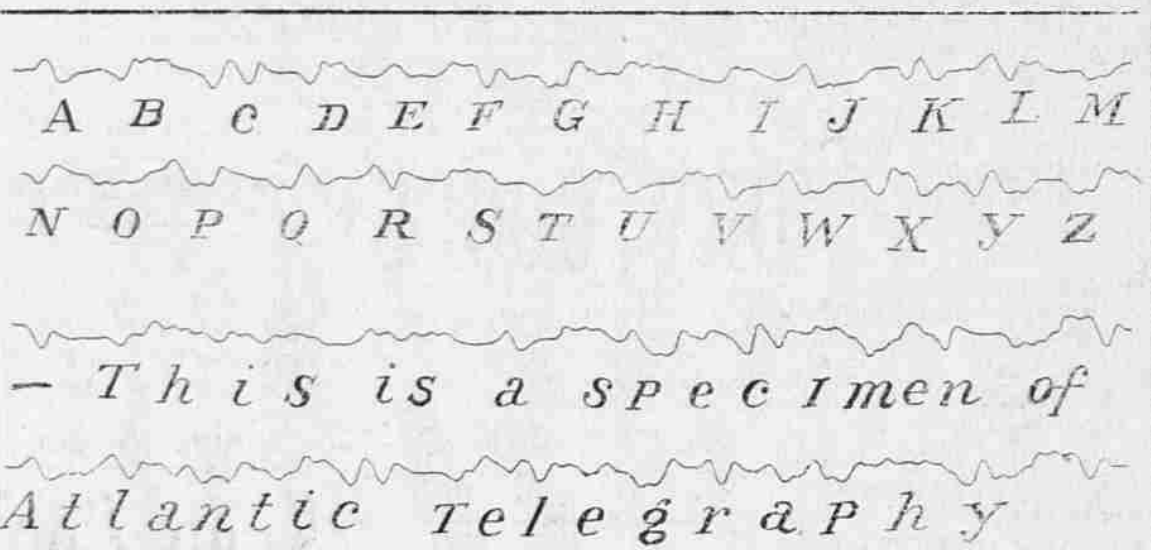
On the receiver's desk in the cable station will be found a large double magnet. Suspended between the poles of this magnet is a small elongated coil of wire. The coil hangs suspended in the air by means of a delicate fibrous thread. The current from the cable is made to pass around the coil, which, as it is hanging between the poles of the magnet, will turn backward or forward in response to the particular key depressed by the operator at the other end of the line; for it

a fact nevertheless that it is done, and many strange friendships are formed between men who have never seen each other and who may never have been ten miles away from their apart. There is an old story of a man who refused to believe in a telegram sent to a friend because it "was not his handwriting." This could not apply to cable operators.

As soon as the siphon begins to make its waving line on the tape, the operator, or rather the recorder of the same, knows who is at the other end of the wire. The "writing" of different operators is as recognizable at a distance of 3,000 miles as it would be if they were nearer at hand. The peculiarities of the man are detected on the tape, and without any attempt at slang a man is known by his curves. Some operators "write a plain hand," others send a message that is equivalent to what in ordinary life would be called very bad manuscript. If an operator gets into a rage and violently bangs his keys the fact is known to the men at the other end of the line, and he is prudently laughed at, in another hemisphere. In the old days, long distance fights used often to occur, but talk on any private matter between operators is now strictly prohibited by the various cable companies.

### • HOW A BREAK IS LOCATED.

Sometimes a cable will break at the bottom of the sea, or some other fault will prevent messages being sent through. Although the line extends through miles of drift and over leagues of ocean bed, the system has been reduced to such a nicety that the location of the fault is only a matter of lit-



CABLE ALPHABET AND SPECIMEN OF ATLANTIC TELEGRAPHY.

watched the operators at work, and I think it is wonderful that they are able to select the message at all. The line as it runs up and down is crossed and recrossed by other lines coming from earth currents and the thousands and one sources from which a stray current gets in. It is simply impossible for me to pick out the real message. Yet those fellows do it every time and with comparative ease."

### IT DIFFERS FROM ORDINARY TELEGRAPHY.

Now, not only is this complimentary to the skill of the cable operators, but it calls attention to a department of the public service and a class of workers of which most persons know little or nothing says the Washington Star. The cable station is after all the most wonderful institution in the whole telegraphic system. The method of its operation is totally different from that of the land telegraph office. The quantities are less exact; a greater measure of force is required of the operator. Moreover, the mechanism of the system is more picturesque.

There is more human interest in transmitting characters 3,000 miles under the sea and eventually setting them down in black and white than there is in clicking a series of dots and dashes over a land wire. For this is what cabling across the ocean amounts to. When the operator in the New York cable station gives an impulse to this key, he knows that he is practically writing with an elongated pen which reaches out undisturbed through miles of alternate tempest and calm and sets down on a strip of paper letters and words which have all the peculiarities of his own chirography. Nor is this at all overdrawn. Operators at each end of the line recognize each other by the characteristic shapes of the curved lines which they cause to be traced on the long strips of paper at the receiver's desk.

It is common event nowadays for arbitrage brokers on the New York cotton exchange to send a cablegram to the Liverpool cotton exchange ordering a sale of "future" cotton, have the sale made and receive a receipt announcing the conclusion of the transaction in two minutes from the time the first message was handed to the clerk. The significance of this will be realized when it is pointed out that there is a class of brokers who depend for business solely on the half minute or so of telegraphic time which exists between here and Europe. If cotton is quoted at the same price on the New York and Liverpool or other exchanges, but should subsequently drop half a point, arbitrage brokers with connections abroad are sure to cable their agents to sell out before the official change in the quotation is sent across the sea. The aim is to save the difference in price between the two quotations.

Many brokers make all their profits in this way, and the tendency of it has been to quicken the business methods of the exchanges. So much has this become the fact that a delay of one-half minute in the sending of a cablegram is sure to cause loud and threatening protest from the brokers. One firm, in fact, instituted a suit for damages against a leading cable company because of a delay of ten minutes in sending; suit was eventually withdrawn but the incident serves to show at what a break-neck pace business is now done in our exchanges—quite a contrast to the relays of couriers which were used to carry the news of the battle of Waterloo to Rothschilds.

### DESCRIPTION OF APPARATUS.

The reason a waving line printed on a strip of paper is used in cabling instead of the Morse code of dots and dashes is because of the peculiar construction of the cable itself and of a certain eccentricity of the electric cur-

rent when it is acting under long distances of water. Electricity invariably seeks to escape from its conductor to the earth. Mother Earth will, in fact, absorb it all if given the chance. The cable is, therefore, insulated, but this desire to return to earth is stronger than the resisting power of the insulation; therefore, while the latter holds the current partially intact, the gutta percha or other covering of the cable is filled with innumerable stray lateral currents all seeking to escape to the surrounding water.

### PRODUCING THE WAVING LINE.

Connected to one end of the coil of wire is another thread of fibrous material. This thread runs to a fine glass tube, which is not larger than one-hundredth of an inch in diameter. Ink flows through this small tube. As the tube is movable it is obvious that the action of the coil of wire moving backward and forward will also cause the ink tube to move backward and forward. At least the coil pulls the tube in one direction and a small spring returns it to its place. The end of the tube rests lightly on a long strip of paper, which is kept moving along constantly by an ordinary clockwork mechanism. Thus it will be seen that the depression of the transmitting keys results in a waving line on paper at the other end of the cable system.

The ink tube or siphon is so small that great difficulty is experienced in including the ink to flow from it. The desired object is finally gained by means of electricity. A static current is sent through the ink in the tube and is made to pass through the strip of paper to the negative pole of the battery beneath. Static electricity, as it has a great electromotive force, will easily pass through paper, therefore there is a continual succession of sparks flowing through and carrying the small column of ink along with it as far as the surface of the paper where it is deposited in a waving line. This is the line which Edison cannot read, but which is as plain as day to the ordinary cable operators. The latter sit and watch this tape all day long. It travels slowly in front of them a distance of three feet or more before it runs off the end of the table into a basket. The words are generally unintelligible to the operator, for it is seldom that other than cipher dispatches are sent over the wire.

When no current or message is passing, the sensitive coil of wire attached to the siphon remains at rest and a straight line is traced down the center of the paper; for, of course, the tape keeps moving along constantly, message or not. This line is known as the zero line and all variations from it determine what the man at the other end of the line is saying. Sometimes, however, earth currents leak through to the core of the cable and send the siphon careening backward and forward in an alarming manner. Then if a message comes through at the same time the wild actions of the siphon become unintelligible indeed. In such a case the operator is compelled to study the form of the line made by the earth current and then to note the difference between it and the true message. In short, he makes his earth current line his zero mark and determines his message accordingly.

It is in this connection that we must look for the true reason why we are unable to telephone across the Atlantic. It is this electrification of the gutta percha that prevents it. There is no real insulating substance. Some substances insulate more than others, but all are subject to electrification. When an electric impulse is sent across the ocean the whole of the cable covering and all, must be electrified before the current flows through and operates the receiving device. It is what is known as the tail end of the charge that really carries the message. This interferes with the sound wave. In telegraphing there are only ten or twelve sound waves a second. In telephoning there are two or three thousand in the same time. It is obviously impossible then to telephone across the sea under existing circumstances.

One of the peculiar phenomena of cabling is the ability of one operator to recognize the "handwriting" of the operator at the other end of the line, far away in England or France. It is

the peculiarity of an electrified coil of wire to so act when suspended between magnetic poles.

As soon as the siphon begins to make its waving line on the tape, the operator, or rather the recorder of the same, knows who is at the other end of the wire. The "writing" of different operators is as recognizable at a distance of 3,000 miles as it would be if they were nearer at hand. The peculiarities of the man are detected on the tape, and without any attempt at slang a man is known by his curves. Some operators "write a plain hand," others send a message that is equivalent to what in ordinary life would be called very bad manuscript. If an operator gets into a rage and violently bangs his keys the fact is known to the men at the other end of the line, and he is prudently laughed at, in another hemisphere. In the old days, long distance fights used often to occur, but talk on any private matter between operators is now strictly prohibited by the various cable companies.

### DIFFERENCE IN THE PULL.

He knows when he has caught the cable by the difference in the pull from the pull which is felt when a rock is struck. A rock when caught by the cable will finally let go with a jerk, but the cable when caught will exert a long, steady and obstinate pull as it is hauled to the surface. There is also a patent grappling iron which cuts through the cable covering and electrically rings a bell. Having picked up the cable, the chief electrician on board the boat cuts through the covering. If it has not already been cut through by the grappling iron, and, attaching a transmitter to the core, sends a signal through the cable. If he gets an answer from this end of the line he knows of course that the break must be beyond him, or vice versa, if the answer comes from the European end. As he now knows in which direction from the vessel the break must be, he proceeds to measure the resistance of the "broken" end, in order to see exactly what its distance is from the vessel.

If it is not far, say, four or five miles, the captain of the vessel proceeds to underpin the cable until the delinquent spot is reached, when it is an easy matter to repair the break or to put in a new section of cable. If the break is found to be a number of miles away, the part which has been picked up is attached to a buoy, and the vessel steams away to what further observation has determined to be the required spot. The cable is picked up again and a signal is sent through.

If the answer is from Europe instead of from this end of the line, it follows that the break must be somewhere between the parts of the cable which have been picked up. The precise spot can then be easily determined and repairs can be made. Sometimes the work is very expeditious, but in stormy seasons of the year it has often been a month before the break has been found. It has also happened that in grappling for a cable the repair boat has picked up by mistake the cable of another company. This has happened three or four times, but the courtesy of the cable companies to each other has always excused it.

The British aristocracy includes 14,000 persons.

## MEMORY OF LATE JUDGE S. L. AUSTIN

Resolutions Presented by Members of Bar Yesterday.

RESPECT FOR LATE MR. NAWAHI.

The Deceased Barrister and Jurist Eulogized by Judges and Attorneys—Their Worth as Citizens and Professional Men—Resolutions Placed Upon the Records of the Court.

The Supreme Court and Bar Association met in joint session at 10 o'clock yesterday in taking official action upon the death of Judge S. L. Austin of Hawaii and J. K. Nawahi of Honolulu.

At the meeting of the Bar Association held on Saturday, committees were appointed to draft suitable resolutions, and these were presented at the meeting yesterday. Gardner K. Wilder, the chairman of the Austin committee, presented the following:

"Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from among us the Honorable Stafford L. Austin, Judge of the Circuit Court for the Third and Fourth Judicial Circuits; be it

"Resolved, That in the death of Judge Austin the community has lost an honored citizen and the judiciary of the Republic a conscientious, humane and fearless judge.

"Resolved, That we sincerely mourn his loss, and that we extend to his family our sympathy in their bereavement.

"Resolved, That we move that these resolutions be spread upon the records of this court.

GARDNER K. WILDER,  
E. P. DOLE,  
J. MAHAIAI KANEKAU,  
Committee."

Attorney General Smith seconded the resolutions in a few remarks commendatory of the deceased.

James K. Kaulia, chairman of the Nawahi committee offered the following:

"Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst the Honorable J. K. Nawahi, a member of the Hawaiian Bar;

"Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Nawahi the Bar and Hawaii nei has lost one of its most esteemed members and truest friends.

"Resolved, That we hereby express to the family of the deceased our sincere sympathy in their sorrow.

"Resolved, That the court be requested to spread these resolutions upon its records.

JAMES K. KAULIA,  
W. S. EDINGS,  
ENOCH JOHNSON,  
Committee."

These were also seconded by the Attorney General and remarks followed by Chief Justice Judd and members of the bar.

### CABLES OF THE WORLD.

No Atlantic cable runs directly to New York City at the present time. Most of the trans-Atlantic lines land in the neighborhood of Nova Scotia or Newfoundland. The messages are retransmitted by a coast line to the metropolis. The interval of time required in the retransmission is not one second, for the operators read the messages letter by letter as they arrive and send them over the coast cables instantly. The new French cable to be laid next year will, however, have its terminus directly in New York City. It is expected that the competition thus engendered will greatly enhance the general service. The coming congressional agitation over the installation of a Pacific cable will also revive interest in a scheme which must quicken the general process of civilization. The Japanese commercial awakening will certainly receive a further impetus when cable is laid. The whole East, in fact, will be benefited, and incidentally our foreign commerce. Already there are over 1,000 cables lying under the sea and the various water courses of the world. They aggregate over one and a quarter million miles of cable line. A large fleet of steamers and an army of men are kept busy laying and repairing them, so that altogether the cable industry is a large business in itself, even aside from the messages which are sent over the cable wires.

The W. G. Hall leaves on her regular route this morning at 10 o'clock.

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE  
BETWEEN YOU AND

## Chicago, U. S. A.

No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Gun Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 25-cent book, 700 pages, 12,000 illustrations, 4,000 descriptions— invaluable in ordering—and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.  
111 to 113 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U.S.A.

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.  
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

## DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,  
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

### PRESENTATION TO BISHOP.

May at St. Louis College and a Watch and Chain Presented.

The pupils and friends of St. Louis College met Saturday night at the music hall and presented for the entertainment of Bishop Roper the drama—The Proscribed Heir. Before the performance began the college orchestra rendered some delightful music.

During an interval the bishop was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain appropriately engraved and with the photograph of the Bishop on dial. This was in appreciation of the kindness of the venerable prelate in providing the students and scholars with an amusement hall and theatre.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham, of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Commissioner Marsden visited Waianae yesterday to investigate the coffee plantations. He found the trees flourishing and promising a good crop. He will visit Maunawili, where it is said the beetles have destroyed the Librarian coffee, tomorrow.

## Bad Men

Cannot steal your door mats if you use our Hartman Steel Wire Mats. They never wear out, and are handy to have in the house, especially in rainy weather; which last remark reminds us that we have a line of Rain Gauges which will be of service to you at this time of the year.

## Do you ever eat HASH?

Perhaps you do and don't know it. You see it's sometimes made into croquettes. We handle a splendid Meat and Vegetable Chopper, which operates by a crank and walking-beam attachment, the knives chopping and revolving the food so as to mince it properly.

You can own a Shoe Stand without being a bootblack. We have a serviceable, useful article that screws to the wall and has compartments for brushes and blacking, with foot-rest projection.

Does your daughter like pets? Yes! Then she undoubtedly would prefer a canary, in one of our Brass Bird Cages, to reed birds on a chafing dish. We have three sizes of cages, and sell them from \$2.50 to \$4.50, as well as painted wire cages from \$1.25 to \$2. Get one, and your canary will say the same as we do, that they are "Cheap!" "Cheap!"

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

E. O. HALL & SON,  
Limited.

Have Just Received from New York and England a fine lot of

## New Goods

Among them you will find:

CUT AND GALVANIZED NAILS and SPIKES, WIRE NAILS, COPPER RIVETS and BURRS, HAY CUTTERS, HAY FORKS, CYLINDER CHURNS, SHOVELS and SPADES, CAST STEEL, BAR IRON, GALV'D SHEET IRON, GALV'D BUCKETS and TUBS, CART AXLES, DOOR LOCKS, HANDLED AXES and HATCHETS, IRON and BRASS SCREWS (2000 gross, assorted), COFFEE MILLS, CORN MILLS, BLACK RIVETS, HINGES, LAWN MOWERS, HORSE SHOES and HORSE NAILS, MOPS, BROOMS, PADLOCKS, CROWBARS, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, SCALES, SAND PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WHEEL BARROWS, TRUCKS, 3000 YDS. SAIL DUCK, IRON WASHERS, IRON NUTS, CASES BENZINE, TURPENTINE, GALV'D PIPE, 1/2 in. to 2 in., MANILA and SISAL ROPE—All sizes, IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPE,—up to 2 in., 2000 lbs. COTTON FISH LINES, CARD MATCHES, BLOCK MATCHES

### SHIP CHANDLERY.

GUNS and AMMUNITION of all kinds.

### Success Water Filters:

The best in the market, and a thousand other things that people MUST HAVE.

All to be seen at—

E. O. HALL & SON'S,  
Cor. King and Fort Sts.

## Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand!

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvases always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

## King Bros.,

HOTEL STREET.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:  
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to  
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,  
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line  
Canadian Pacific Railway.

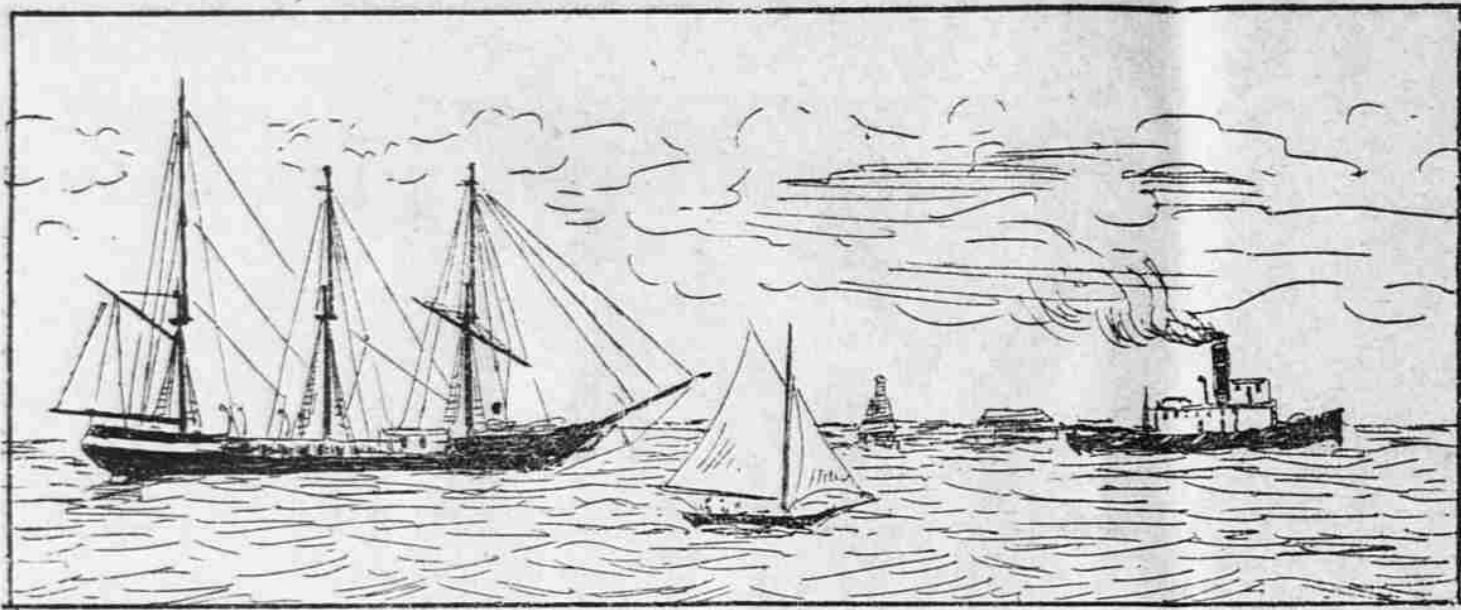
## SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Are the Best,

IN THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF  
Durability, Evenness of  
Point, and Workmanship.

The Leading Commercial and School  
Pens in United States. Established 1860.  
Sold by all Stationers in Hawaiian Islands.





SAVING THE GAINSBOROUGH.

At 2 P.M. Sunday the wrecked bark was successfully pulled off the beach by the tug Eleu—The above represents her as she appeared passing the lighthouse in tow of the tug.  
[Sketches by an Advertiser Artist.]

## GAINSBOROUGH SAFE IN HARBOR.

Pulled Off the Reef by the  
Eleu Sunday Afternoon.

### GOOD PURCHASE FOR OWNERS.

Working Against Difficulties—Satisfactory  
Results of the Efforts of Captains Ward  
and Calway—Will be Docked Today—But  
Little Damage to Hull—To be Repaired.

The bark Gainsborough from Newcastle, N. S. W., which went on the reef opposite the lookout station at Diamond Head on the morning of August 29, was safely taken off at 2 p. m. yesterday and towed to a point near the railway wharf where she now lies.

After the wreck was bought by Allen & Robinson Captain Thompson of the bark S. C. Allen was given an interest in her to take her from her position. He sent schooners to the vicinity and removed a lot of her cargo of coal from between decks, but he had to leave with his vessel for the coast and he transferred his interest to Captain Calway, late of the Waimanalo. Captain Calway continued in the same plan and when about 350 tons of the cargo had been taken out of her the Amelia, Captain Ward, arrived in port. As the captain has had experience in this line of work Mr. Allen sent him out to the wreck with the request that he examine her position and give his opinion of her condition.

On his return Captain Ward reported that the work was all right, but that it could be accomplished quicker by the use of an engine and pump. This suggestion was carried out by securing the necessary articles from the Oahu Railway Co. With much difficulty they were put on board, but the fire box in the engine was so small and the defects in the pump so numerous that it was four days before the pump could do much. When it was in order a six-inch stream of water was forced out of the pipes and in a few hours the twenty-one feet of water in the hold had lowered a foot. As the vessel had listed to starboard and the water was coming over Captain Ward ordered the hatches battened down so as to keep out all the water possible.

When sufficient water was taken out the vessel swung round on an even keel and the men were set at work throwing coal overboard so as to make her as light as possible. Seventy tons only were lost in this way, but the loss was a profit in other ways, as it enabled the owners to get the vessel off in much quicker time. Yesterday morning the between decks was free from water and all that was in the vessel was in the lower hold. Captain Ward went ashore and telephoned the owners that he believed the vessel could be pulled off at high tide, and at 10:20 the tug went out, reaching there an hour later. Lines were fastened on the stern of the Gainsborough and the tug started. The vessel moved about a foot and then sank down and it was some little time before another attempt was made. This time the movement was scarcely perceptible, but the natives on the wreck felt it and sent up a shout. A few minutes later the vessel was in deep water, floating like a duck. She slipped two anchors and a hawser, but these were of little consequence compared with the valuable vessel. They were given to the Luka as a prize and there is no doubt they will be picked up.

The damage to the Gainsborough is slight. Captains Ward and Calway believe the only hole in her is in the bow, just forward of her water-tight compartment, and this fact made it possible to save the vessel. When Calway boarded her he closed the sluice opening from the hold into the compartment, and this prevented more water coming into the hold. It was an easy matter to pump the water out so long as the amount going into the vessel was that which passed through the hatches.

Captain Ward stated last night that the hole in the bow was the only serious injury to the ship. She bumped on the rocks for a time, but not long enough to do more than bend one or two of her plates. The bulwarks on the port side were washed away and that on the starboard side was torn away by Captain Ward's instructions, in order that the discharging of her cargo might be facilitated.

When the vessel was brought into the harbor she was towed over by the

railway wharf and anchored. She was making very little water, and it was not deemed necessary to have the pumps work except at intervals during the night. Today she will be docked and the 500 tons of coal in her hold will be discharged. A diver will probably go down this morning and ascertain the extent of her injuries, and when her cargo is removed the Gainsborough will be put on the marine railway and repaired.

The Gainsborough is an iron bark, built in London thirty years ago. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 230 feet; gross tonnage, 1,039; net, 974. When she went on the reef she was in charge of Captain McPhail, who had been master of her for the past twelve years. Before abandoning his vessel he consulted some of the most experienced seamen at this port, and acting upon their opinions he turned the wreck over to the Marshal and it was sold a day or two after at auction. There were few bidders and it was knocked down to Allen & Robinson for \$1,825. Marcus Colburn put in a claim for salvage, but it was not allowed.

It is difficult to get the exact value of the vessel, but it is variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. He saved cargo of 1,200 tons of coal may be put down at \$6,000, and this will probably pay the expense of bringing her into port and making all the repairs necessary on the vessel. It is conceded by every one that Allen & Robinson made a good buy.

### PUNAHOU NOTES.

Some Items of Interest to Teachers, Scholars and the Public.

Prof. Albert L. Colsten has just received from Cornell University the Furler gold medal for high scholarship. Mr. Colsten is the first to be thus honored by his Alma Mater. He was recently called to be an instructor in the same institution but remains at Punahou.

Miss Florence Kelsey has formed a reading club among the young ladies of the college and readings are held every Thursday. The course is the one outlined in the college catalogue and is the same that is required by all leading American universities.

A football association has been organized with Mr. Joseph L. Howard as president. At a recent meeting the following officers were elected: vice-president, C. A. Howland; secretary, L. J. Horner; treasurer, W. Rawlins; executive committee, Allan W. Judd, Harold Spencer, William Godfrey, Albert Waterhouse, Maurice Damon, F. A. Hosmer. Mr. W. L. Babbitt is captain of the team, the members of which will soon be elected.

Attendance at the China painting classes under Miss French is increasing and the studio in the old school hall presents a very busy scene each day. The large kiln is fired every Friday and outside work is received at a moderate cost.

The classes in algebra and the French language at the Punahou Preparatory School have been quite successful this year under the direction of the principal Mr. Samuel P. French. Students thus trained will enter the college at an advantage.

Minister Damon entertained the entire corps of teachers of the college at his Moanalua residence Saturday.

Professor William T. Brigham has presented the German department a handsome photograph of Tripple's bust of Goethe in the library of the Grand Duke at Weimar.

An excellent photograph of Hon. Charles R. Bishop has been placed in the president's office in Pauahi hall. Punahou Preparatory School drawing classes are peculiarly fortunate in having instruction under the personal supervision of Miss Bessie Foster French.

Capt. Nathan Appleton of Boston will lecture before the students on the afternoon of Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Facsimile copies of the Magna Charta and Declaration of Independence have recently been presented to the college library, the former by Prof. Wm. D. Alexander.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of the grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly. Indeed, it acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to any one afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—The Banner of Liberty, Libertytown, Maryland. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## MISS BALDWIN IS NOW MRS. WEDDICK

Wedding Ceremony at Haiku on  
Wednesday Last.

### THEY WILL RESIDE AT EWA.

Professors Koebele and Perkins at Haleakala.  
Drought Injures Maui's Only Coffee Plan-  
tation—Census Taking Brings Out Some  
Amusing Incidents—Another Engagement.

MAUI, Oct. 3.—The wedding of Winifred Morris Baldwin and Dr. John Weddick was the pretty occurrence of Wednesday evening, September 30th, at Glenside, Haiku, the beautiful residence of the bride's parents. The prevailing tone of the interior decoration was pink. Pink roses, begonias and other flowers of a ruddy tint were arranged in most lavish profusion. Dainty rosebuds attached to satin ribbons were pendant from the large green canopy under which the bridal party stood.

The bride appeared most lovely in a handsome gown of white silk and lace, wearing the traditional veil and bearing a bouquet of white carnations in her hand. Miss May Baldwin in a pretty costume of white and pink was maid of honor, and Charles W. Baldwin acted the part of best man. Mr. F. E. Atwater played Mendelssohn's wedding march.

After the solemn ceremony by Dr. E. G. Beckwith, many hearty congratulations were offered, and afterwards there was dancing between the hours of 10 and 12.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Atwater, Mrs. E. D. Baldwin, Mrs. L. M. Baldwin, Mrs. Henry Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Loveland, Dr. and Mrs. P. J. Aiken, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Aiken, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Lemon, Mrs. H. B. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Beckwith, Mrs. Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gilhus, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Noa, Misses Millie Beckwith, Lucy Hayselden, May Hayselden, Mattie Birge, Lillian Aiken, Kate Fleming, Nellie and Eva Smith, Kate Watson, Ida Leonard, Nellie Crook, Messrs. Edward Bailey, C. W. Baldwin, Willow Baldwin, Harry A. Baldwin, Walter Hayselden, J. J. Hair, F. S. Armstrong, George S. Aiken, W. E. Nichol, H. Howell, H. G. Wilbur and others. Prof. Koebele and W. C. Perkins are "doing" Haleakala. Their headquarters are near Punahou and they evidently intend to make a long stay.

Ah Mi, the only coffee planter of Kula, has recently been most unfortunate. The recent drought has destroyed about half of the 11,700 trees on his plantation at Kamaole.

Mrs. Campbell, the wife of W. H. C. Campbell of Waiehu plantation, died during Sunday, September 27th. The funeral occurred on Monday, the 28th. She leaves five children to mourn her loss.

Miss Mattie Birge of Mexico is the guest of Miss Aiken of Paia.

Captain Scott of the Honolulu police force is in Waikuku in charge as deputy sheriff, so the report is.

Deputy Sheriff King gives a luau today at his residence in Makawao in honor of his little son's birthday.

The road sprinkler in Waikuku is run by subscription. A well known citizen having refused to subscribe, he now has a bit of very dusty road in front of his residence.

There was little objection and many mistakes made during the taking of the census. One Kula, a native of royalist opinions, stubbornly refused for some time to have anything to do with the census, believing that the foreigners were trying to trick him into becoming an annexationist. Quite a number of Portuguese objected, believing that the filling up of the paper meant an increase of taxes.

There's more than a whisper concerning another engagement in Makawao, making the seventh during the year.

Dr. and Mrs. John Weddick will depart this afternoon for their new home at Ewa, Oahu.

The brigantine Lurline, J. E. Denny master, arrived September 28th in Kahului, 18 days from San Francisco. She brought general merchandise for the Hawaiian Commercial Company, and as a passenger the unfortunate Kinney, who lost both legs in a railroad accident at Spreckelsville not long ago.

He made the trip to the coast to provide himself with artificial limbs.

The Lurline will sail this afternoon with a cargo of sugar, old iron, etc.

Weather: Dry.

### MAY PLAY BALL.

Challenge to the Stars from the  
Maui Base Ball Club.

The management of the Star Base Ball Club has received the following challenge:

"The Maui Base Ball Club do challenge you to a game of base ball to be played at Kahului, Maui, on Saturday, October 10, 1896.

"Respectfully,

"F. W. CARTER, Manager."

The members of the Star Club are anxious to accept the challenge, and will do so if arrangements can be made with their employers to secure a day and a half holiday. If this is done the team will leave on the Kinau Friday morning and return on the Claudine the following Sunday.

It is confidently expected that this can be done, as Saturday will be a quiet day, the end of the quarter having passed and no steamers going out. If arrangements are made by the boys, an acceptance of the challenge will be mailed on the Mail leaving here on Tuesday.

### TO VISIT THE STATES.

Minister Cooper will Make an  
Extended Visit to Old Home.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Henry E. Cooper will leave by the Monowai for a two months' visit to the United States. While away he will visit friends in California and at his old home in Boston where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. Minister Cooper will also call on Minister Hatch in Washington and will doubtless meet the members of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. The rumor, based upon the fact that Mr. Hatch would not leave his house for another year, that Minister Cooper will succeed Minister Hatch in Washington is authoritative denied.

### WINE AND SAKE IMPORTS.

Following is a memorandum of the California wine imported into the Hawaiian Islands for the nine months ending September 30, 1896:

January (est.)	2,877	3,608	.....	843	105	370	181	607	163	4,530	102	.....	34	8,624	929	10,857	8,415	.....			
February	4,489	3,292	25	581	566	999	110	50	113	613	106	14	75	8,617	472	9,882	8,161	.....			
March	3,906	3,936	.....	504	576	102	30	33	327	22	178	.....	51	8,617	485	9,104	12,987	.....			
April	3,262	2,818	250	504	576	102	30	306	388	397	.....	.....	.....	7,404	1,414	13,658	13,832	.....			
May	3,570	3,976	50	584	561	194	39	651	64	9,524	16	78	699	13,385	1,700	13,658	12,816	.....			
June	4,589	4,125	50	553	608	102	50	1,069	389	220	.....	.....	.....	12,331	703	13,658	22,462	.....			
July	6,588	7,265	50	985	403	153	50	456	315	192	376	15	911	50	17,409	882	18,325	11,415	.....		
August	8,502	5,855	505	1,000	1,022	526	50	1,722	907	202	.....	.....	750	61	17,259	823	21,082	23,447	.....		
Sept.	.....	1,184	.....	450	227	51	.....	361	182	30	.....	.....	.....	5,431	1,406	6,887	17,000	.....			
Total	.....	.....	.....	42,148	38,311	9,949	142	5,276	953	3,000	6,296	5,013	5,271	1,571	104,180	838	117,605	256,311	258		
103,477																			7,587	111,102	152,770
*All containing between 14 and 17 per cent. alcohol.																					



## OVER THE TEA CUPS

## SIBYLLINE LEAVES.

Yesterday I found myself at a meeting that represented the Kindergarten interest in the Islands. I do not know why it should have been a meeting largely of women. Membership in the Association merely requires a gift of three dollars each year, and I understand that men form a good proportion of givers. Perhaps they are willing to confine their active duties to contributing. It may be that they are satisfied to leave the care of all children to women. Certain it is that women are by nature fitted for the care of children in the family, and the Free Kindergarten Association seems to be ably caring for the children of the state, the larger family.

My chief impression as I sat there was that the Kindergarten is a good investment. It must be a popular charity, for many and wide are the sources of its money-rills. It must be a pet philanthropy, it receives such excellent care. It must be doing well, judging by its treasurer's report. The bold plans for its enlargement are pretty fair evidence that it is generally commended, and that the Kindergarten is an accepted factor in Hawaiian conditions.

Three appeals that were carefully tucked away in my memory stay by me. Of course the first was for more money. It always is, the same old appeal, a necessary evil till it is done away with by extreme measures, getting a permanent fund at one blow, or becoming a professional heir to every moneyed person. I doubt not the Association is ready for either, though I did not hear it in so many words. The pressure of personal influence was recommended, and the pairing of every annual fee with a new twin fee is a good enough suggestion. A quick and effective canvass of all possible givers is also necessary. Undoubtedly this philanthropy should be put on a sound money-basis. The prospect of raising four or five thousand dollars every year is a future perspective that the treasurer and financial secretary can hardly face with equanimity. Far better it is to strain every nerve (if need be), once for all to raise a permanent endowment fund which already has a nucleus of \$10,000, or which amounts to the same thing, to have each Kindergarten endowed as the Hawaiian Kindergarten is. Let the many give as before, for giving begets enthusiasm, but let all giving be for the permanent fund so that there may be little chance of the work ever being suddenly crippled.

The children are looking to us for help. In our own crowded city, in the streets, on the slopes of Punchbowl, up the length of Nuuanu and the breadth of Palama, along the shores of Waikiki and in the nooks of Punahou and Manoa. Everywhere there are little children ready for the blessing of the Kindergarten. In all these places money should be spent at once in fencing in sunny gardens for the waiting children.

They must wait till there is money. Another class of children need not wait, for there can easily be Kindergartens made for them with no one's feeling the loss of a dollar. I refer to the second appeal I have stored away in my memory, the effort to establish Kindergartens on every plantation in the Islands. I burn for eloquence on this theme, but I am only eloquent in my feeling, alas! Have you ever seen the little groups of laborers' children playing near the rows of tiny white-washed houses—children whose ears have never known the sweet sounds of Mr. Berger's band, children whose busy fingers never knew the delight of stringing cylinders or weaving gay paper, whose nimble feet were trained in running away from profane luns rather than in marching and skipping and dancing? Their parents have little time to pet them, indeed they never had any happy childhood themselves, but knew only work and neglect, punishment and fear. Their nests among the prickly pears figure perfectly their spiritual advantages. What kind of men do these neglected children make? And women? Will the State hear from them later in the police courts or on the reef?

The method of establishing and maintaining plantation Kindergartens is quickly told—each plantation records the expenses of its one or two Kindergartens in the same book with the wages of its luns, its sugar-bollers and its manager. One wise stockholder who has used his influence for this end, says it pays in dollars and cents to have a church and a Kindergarten for the laborers. I see a rosy penumbra of a certain coming event, the speedy opening of a Kindergarten on a large plantation. Good. The time now is when neglect of the laborers who serve society is branded moral obliquity, and let every man see to it that his own hands are free from the stain of selfishness, neglect and gross money-getting. Let us in Hawaii establish at least an unwritten law that all who gain from a sugar plantation shall bear the decimal per cent. of the expense of sufficient Kindergartens for the human bees who make their honey.

The third appeal comes from the men who were not satisfied with being mere listeners. The Association was urged to petition the Government to transform half of the Nuuanu "made lands" near King street into a park, and the other half into a children's playground. Masculine eloquence went

over the reasons esthetic, philanthropic and sanitary why this particular breathing place should not be congested by encroaching shops. The Government can scarce afford to let certain quarters widen, or to learn again the lesson of Nuuanu and the cholera germ. The suggestion was at once crystallized into a motion, and the Association is committed to the scheme, Nuuanu Park and Playground. Long live the Free Kindergarten Association!

## HONOKAA WEDDING.

The Marriage of Nolie Rickard to James M. Muir.

At Honokaa, Hawaii, on Wednesday evening, September 23, 1896, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. James M. Muir and Miss Nora Rickard were united in marriage, the Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, Bishop of Honolulu, officiating according to the ritual of the Established Church of England.

The house was brilliantly lighted, the tent enclosed and decorated with ferns, palms, Chinese lanterns and the flags of England, America and Hawaii. The skill of the decorators' art reached its height in the parlor where the ceremony was performed. Four archways of ferns and red and white roses reaching from the ceiling to the floor were arranged in a semi-circle around the room through which the party marched to a position under the wedding bell in the east part of the room, just back of which was a bank of white roses and ferns.

Precisely at 8:30 o'clock Miss Polly began the familiar strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march and the party entered the room, the bride attended by four sisters and leaning on her father's arm joined the groom at the altar. The bride was attired in a beautiful gown of white silk on train. She carried a bouquet of white roses and maiden hair fern, with orange blossoms fastening her veil. The groom was attired in the conventional black. After the ceremony an elegant wedding supper was served and the evening spent in congratulations and social enjoyments. The many presents were valuable and useful.

The bride is the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rickard and has spent nearly all her life in Hamakua. She was educated in England, and is the happy possessor of many charming qualifications which have made her a general favorite with her acquaintances. She is especially well known as a vocalist and is a painter of talent. Mr. Muir is a native of Canada, has been a resident of Hamakua for five years and during that time has made a host of friends such as are usually drawn to a perfect gentleman. He is employed as chief bookkeeper for the Honokaa Sugar Company, position in which his employers repose the most implicit confidence in his ability and integrity.

No young people ever started in life with brighter prospects nor with the sincere wishes of more sincere friends for health, long life and true happiness.

## FREE KINDERGARTEN.

Annual Meeting Yesterday—Reports of Various Officers.

The annual meeting of the Free Kindergarten Club was held yesterday morning. In her devotional opening of the exercises Mrs. Hyde emphasized two points: The law of increase by giving, and the lines of successful work.

The secretary read the report of the annual meeting held a year ago, and Mrs. Wood, the treasurer, read her report for the year just closed. The expenditures for the period were \$3,764.25, leaving a balance to begin the new year with.

Mrs. F. R. Day, financial secretary, in Mrs. Coleman's place, rendered her report, showing the source from which the funds came—many little envelopes, some larger pledges and gifts and the Woman's Time (\$400) and the two endowment funds of \$700 and \$500 annually.

The historical report of the year's work was made by Mrs. H. N. Castle, of the publication committee, and was very interesting.

A nominating committee consisting of Mrs. W. R. Castle, chairman, Mrs. J. M. Whitney and Mrs. E. W. Jordan, had been appointed to fill vacancies. Mrs. Castle reported the same officers as last year except in case of the treasurer, and Mrs. Swanzy was nominated in place of Mrs. A. B. Wood, resigned. The election was unanimous.

Short addresses were made by Rev. D. P. Birnie, Frank Damon, Mr. Soares and Mr. Gulick, about plantation kindergartens, park and playgrounds, which Mr. Birnie suggested the Association ask the Government for. The meeting closed with singing the first verse of the hymn "Bless the tie that binds."

## JAPANESE PIRACY.

American Book Publishers Becoming Alarmed.

The Japanese are encroaching on the trades in the United States notwithstanding the frequent denials in the newspapers. A prominent manufacturer of St. Louis remarked after a visit to Japan that he "could reproduce in Japan any article made in the United States and sell it in New York for sixty per cent. of the local market rate notwithstanding the high tariff." This gentleman referred to other articles than books.

Now comes a complaint which sets the book world and printing fraternity

a thinking. Consul-General Mills is in receipt of a communication requesting information regarding the sale in Hawaii of American copyright books published in Japan. So far the pirating has been of books devoted to education and issued in the United States by the American book publishing company. But one of their books had reached Hawaii, though it is probable others will be imported and used in private Japanese schools.

While the subject matter and illustrations are identical with the American product the work is inferior in every way. The illustrations in half tone are smudgy and show evidence of amateur rather than the professional.

## Peculiar Fish.

While the Claudine was at anchor off Kipahouli, Maui, on Friday morning, a fish different from anything ever seen on the Islands was caught by one of the native boys. It was brought down yesterday morning and placed on exhibition in the Hollister Drug Co.

The fish is about fourteen inches long from tip to tip, and five inches from the fin on the back to one underneath. The head is chub-like and the mouth shows three teeth in front, two in the upper and one in the lower jaw. It is light green in color, with two red stripes running on either side from the gill to the tail. There are red stripes around the gills which meet at the top and extend down the back.

The fish was seen by a number of people on Maui, as well as here, but as yet no one could be found who had ever seen anything like it.

## A FRANK STATEMENT.

Mrs. R. C. Peterson, of Fairhaven, Tells a Reporter of Her Recent Illness and Cure.

From the Herald, Fairhaven, Wash.

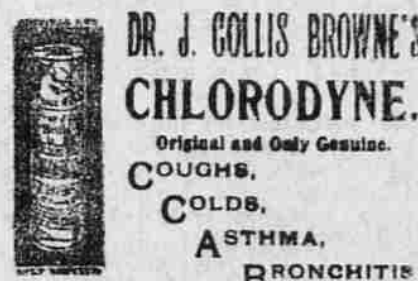
Mrs. R. C. Peterson, of Fairhaven, who has been for a number of years a sufferer from nervous prostration, rheumatism and female weaknesses, and who has lately entirely recovered therefrom, was called upon a few days ago by a Herald representative whose attention had been called to her case. In answer to an inquiry, Mrs. Peterson said: "Yes, I was a sufferer for many years from nervous attacks, rheumatism and other complaints. We, my husband and I, expended a large sum of money in visiting the celebrated doctors of Denver, Salt Lake City and San Francisco, but my relief in all cases was only temporary, and we had nearly despaired of my ever recovering my health, when, one day a friend advised Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, saying they had known of a case very similar to mine, where a wonderful cure had been effected by their use.

"Acting upon this advice, my husband purchased a supply of the Pink Pills, more to please my friend than from any belief in the medicine. However before they were half gone I felt a decided change for the better, and after using three vials was entirely recovered, and felt as well and strong as I ever did.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have certainly been a wonderfully effective remedy for me, and I have no hesitancy in recommending them to any one who is affected as I was."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not looked upon as a patent medicine, but rather as a prescription. An analysis of their properties shows that they contain, in condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness.

Sold by Hollister Drug Co., Hobron Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands, and all dealers in medicine.



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.  
Original and Only Genuine.  
COUGHS,  
COLDS,  
ASTHMA,  
BRONCHITIS

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was a liberally untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, and dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria

Important Caution.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Brown. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St. London, W. C.



Tobacco,  
Cigars,  
Pipes and  
Smokers'  
Articles.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HOLLISTER & CO.

CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS.

Import direct from the principal factories of the World.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.  
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial  
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—  
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AYERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Island Visitors

TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR  
TRAVELING EXPENSES  
BY PURCHASING YOUR

AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Châlys, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons,

Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

## Humboldt-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

## Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000  
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

## North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance 8,830,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000  
Total reinsurance 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

## CASTLE &amp; COOKE, Ltd., Life and Fire Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR  
New England Mutual

## LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

## Etna Fire Insurance Company Of Hartford.

## NORTH BRITISH

## MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1895, £12,433,131.

1—Authorized Capital—£1,000,000  
Subscribed 2,750,000  
Paid up Capital 687,500 0 0  
2—Fire Funds—2,691,016 2 2  
3—Life and Annuity Funds—2,144,614 19 6  
£12,433,131 2 2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## INSURANCE Theo. H. Davies &amp; Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR  
FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

## Northern Assurance Co Of London for FIRE &amp; LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd., Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

## RUBBER STAMPS AND STEREOTYPES

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.



## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Either Marshal Brown or Deputy Hitchcock will leave for Kailua by the Hall today.

Hopp & Co. call attention to secretary book cases and extension tables in their new ad.

Minister Cooper entertained a few friends at an organ recital at his residence last night.

It is rumored that R. D. Walbridge will receive the appointment of Government customs appraiser.

The bills against the Government for the month of July will be paid next week. The total amount is \$35,460.91.

After January 1st, 1897, the rate of interest allowed on Postal Savings Bank accounts will be 4½ per cent per annum.

Members of the Honolulu Road Club had a cow bell ride last night. They left a trail of discord that could be cut with a knife.

Go and see the Platinotype pictures of Hawaiian scenes at the Pacific Hardware Company's store. Read their ad in this issue.

There is no truth in the rumor that Col. McLean will retire from the military; perfect harmony exists among officers and men.

J. D. Paris, school agent at Kailua, has declined to fill in blanks in the census papers, and in consequence he will be dismissed from his position and prosecuted.

The difficulty between the Japanese colony and the Consul General seems to have been amicably settled; an effort is being made to reorganize the Commercial Union on a broader basis.

The Honolulu Road Club, following the custom of universities, has adopted the following war whoop: "Who are we? We are H. R. C. Cowell. Wo't tell. Fizz, bang, one, two, three. We are H. R. C."

The engagement between Mr. William H. Stanley, son of the late Chas. Stanley, Commissioner General in H. E. M. Ordinance Department, Dublin, and Miss Juanita F. C. Danford, second daughter of Lady Herron of this city is announced.

James W. Austin, mentioned in these columns yesterday was not a brother of the late Judge Austin. It should have been given as Judge Benjamin Hale Austin, who died in Boston about a year ago. Judge S. L. Austin was 81 years old instead of 71, as stated.

The Social Science had their opening meeting for the season of '96-97 at the residence of Dr. C. M. Hyde. Colonel Appleton of Boston gave a very interesting talk on the Panama canal. There was a large attendance of the members and a good many invited guests.

President Dole is expected home on the Kinaiou today. It is probable that the first matter to engross his attention will be the selection of a judge for the Third and Fourth Judicial Circuits, but as Attorney General Smith leaves by the Hall today to attend court at Kohala, it is not probable that anything will be done until he returns.

A Boston paper says that "several years ago seven students at Williams College met regularly to read and discuss great books, classic and modern. To-day one of them is President of the Republic of Hawaii, another is President of Clark University, another a noted New York lawyer two are eminent judges, and two others are editors, one of the Outlook and the other of Harper's Weekly."

The Parisians nickname the pawnbroker "aunt"; the Londoners call him "uncle."

When in good health Lord Rosebery averages about five hours' sleep out of the twenty-four.

At various clubs in France lists of eligible girls backed by glittering bank rolls are to be found.

In Germany the men as well as the women wear wedding rings. When either dies the survivor wears both.

Heaven is for the heavenly mind. It is the blossoming and fulfillment of the heavenly life, begun here in sorrow and weakness and conflict with doubt and fears and temptations, but sought and won by the way of faith in God and earnest living.—Philip Moxom.

Baron Rothschild maintains as his pet charity the largest school in the world. It is in the east end of London, and has 3,500 scholars recruited from the poorest class of Russian Hebrews, with 100 teachers to instruct them. Breakfasts are provided each morning for the pupils, and each child is given a suit of clothes and two pairs of shoes yearly.

"Revolutions" in mechanical ideas and methods are of almost daily occurrence. The latest is a way of hardening steel so that a table knife can be made so hard and sharp that it will cut an iron wire one-eighth of an inch in diameter like a cotton string. It is done by putting the articles to be hardened into a chemical bath and shooting an electric current through it.

The sweetest speakers in Europe are the French and the Scotch. There are certain Scotch women and women on the extreme north of the English coast, about Holy Isle and the basaltic rocks of windy Benbulbin, who must be the most charming speakers in the world, for nothing could be more charming than their voice and accent.

The proposed Chicago tower will be able to handle 40,000 people every ten hours. It will take 8,000 tons of steel to build it. Thirty-four elevators will make express time up and down, and to and from the various landings. People will be able to distinguish objects 100 miles away with a strong glass.

A pain in the chest is nature's warning that pneumonia is threatened. Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, and prompt relief will follow. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels from	Due
O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, China and Japan	Oct. 7
O. & O. S. S. Doric, S. F.	Oct. 7
O. & O. S. S. Peru, Yokohama	Oct. 12
O. S. S. Monowai, Colonies	Oct. 15
Brit bk Routenbeck, Liverpool	Dec. 15
Bktn Skagit, Port Gamble	Oct. 5

## VESSELS IN PORT.

Vessels	From
U. S. S. Adams, Watson, Lahaina	
Haw schr Norma, Rosehill, Laysan Island	
Am bk Ladas, Dixon, Liverpool	
Bktn W. G. Irwin, Williams, San Francisco	
Am bktn S. G. Wilder, McNeill, San Francisco	
Am bk Matilda, Mackenzie, Seattle, Wash.	
Br. ship Troop, Fritz, Astoria	
Am bktn Amelia, Ward, Seattle, Wash.	
Am bktn Kikikat, Cutler, Port Townsend	
Am bk Martha Davis, Soule, San Fran.	
Am schr Defender, Helligensen, from Eureka	

## ARRIVALS.

Friday, Oct. 2.
Stmr W. G. Hall, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Stmr Iwalani, Smythe, from Lahaina and Hamakua.
Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, from Lahaina, Lanai and Molokai.

Saturday, Oct. 3.
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Hawaii ports.
Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Makai.
Am schr Defender, Helligensen, from Eureka.
Stmr J. A. Cummins, Neilson, from Oahu ports.

Sunday, Oct. 4.
Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, from Kauai ports.
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Hawaii and Maui.

## DEPARTURES.

Friday, Oct. 2.
Fr. Frigate Duguay, Troin, Bayle, for San Francisco.
Bk Ceylon, Calhoun, for Eureka.

Saturday, Oct. 3.
O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, for San Francisco.
Stmr Kilaua Hou, Everett, for Hawaii ports.
Stmr Lehua, Nye, for Hawaii ports.
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

Monday, October 5.
Stmr Waiialeale, Peterson, for Kapaa.
Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

## VESSELS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports at 10 a. m.
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.
Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Hanalei, Kilauea, Kailiwal and Hanalei, at 4 p. m.
Stmr Iwalani, Smythe, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhihale, at 3 p. m.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
From Hawaii and Maui, per stmr W. G. Hall, Oct. 2.—W. H. Hoogs, B. F. Schoen, Dr. H. A. Lindley, G. F. Grant, Capt. Taylor, Miss Ella Paris, Miss May Paris, Master Robert Paris, Miss Louise Todd, E. M. Legros, Mrs. J. A. Legros, Miss Mary Legros, Mary Hutchinson, Miss Lulu Hutchinson, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. J. K. Kekaula, Mrs. Abide Kekaula, Miss Alice Smithers, Mrs. G. B. Kuroda, Mrs. S. M. Kuroda, Hattie Panele, Tong Young, Wing Fook, Y. Akana, and 45 on deck.
From Lanai and Molokai, per stmr Mokoli, Oct. 2.—E. Peck, D. McCornis, R. Draper, and 10 on deck.
From Hawaii and Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, Oct. 4.—Dr. Weddick and wife, Mrs. S. H. Thurston, Mrs. Josepa and child, Geo. C. Ross, C. Farden, B. K. Hanuna, W. H. Baldwin, R. von Tempisky, Awana, wife and child, Mrs. Holstein and child, A. N. Keopikali and wife, Dr. Averdam, C. B. Ripley, Chang Kim and 53 on deck.
From Hawaii ports, per stmr Ke Au Hou, Oct. 3.—Alex. Cockburn and W. J. Yates.
From Kauai ports, per stmr Kaala, Oct. 3.—Marshall Brown, S. W. Wilcox, K. S. Boswell and 10 on deck.
From Kauai ports, per stmr Waiialeale, Oct. 2.—Mrs. Fowest, Mrs. Kakanui and 14 on deck.
From Kauai ports, per stmr Mikahala, Oct. 4.—Miss H. Burgess, M. Silva, M. Moore, G. Moore, W. Berlowitz, W. C. Sproull, Mrs. A. M. Sproull, two children and nurse, H. H. Wilcox and wife, Mrs. N. J. Malone, A. H. Turner and 39 on deck.
Departures.
For San Francisco, per S. S. Australia, Oct. 3.—Mrs. N. Anderson, A. F. Afong, Andrew Brown and wife, P. G. Camarinos, C. S. Desky, Mrs. N. E. Gedge and 2 children, Geo. F. Grant, W. H. Hall, Frank R. Harvey, C. M. Heintz, Mrs. W. M. Lampton, S. W. Lederer and son, Ellis Mills, S. Roth, F. M. Remele, Mrs. J. J. Reynolds, A. Rodriguez, Mrs. F. T. Smith, Rev. Boniface Schaefer, W. J. Solias, Mrs. Wray Taylor and child, Miss Volletson, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Wells, Mrs. G. K. Wilder, S. W. Wilcox.

## BORN.

WAIT—At Lealua, North Kona, Hawaii, September 29, 1896, to the wife of William G. Wait, a son.
--

## FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1896:

Arrive at Honolulu	Leave Honolulu for	San Francisco or	Vancouver
1896.	1896.	1896.	1896.
On or About	On or About		

Doric	Oct. 7	Peru	Oct. 12
Warrimoo	Oct. 15	Monowai	Oct. 15
Belgica	Oct. 22	Coptic	Oct. 20
Australia	Oct. 24	Australia	Oct. 23
Australia	Nov. 2	Alameda	Nov. 6
Alameda	Nov. 12	Alameda	Nov. 12
Alameda	Nov. 19	Peking	Nov. 16
Alameda	Nov. 19	Australia	Nov. 21
Rio Janeiro	Nov. 19	Warrimoo	Nov. 24
Gaelic	Nov. 23	China	Dec. 2
Australia	Dec. 11	Mariposa	Dec. 10
Doric	Dec. 16	Belgica	Dec. 11
Warrimoo	Dec. 16	Australia	Dec. 16
Alameda	Dec. 17	Coptic	Dec. 23
China	Dec. 24	Miwera	Dec. 24

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

DATE	BAROM.	THERM.	REL. HUM.	WIND	MOON
DATE	AM	PM	AM	PM	PHASE
Oct. 2	30.05	29.99	72	84	0.02
Oct. 3	30.04	30.00	75	84	0.05
Oct. 4	30.03	30.01	79	84	0.08
Oct. 5	30.02	29.97	72	80	0.10
Oct. 6	30.02	29.94	69	80	0.10
Oct. 7	30.01	29.94	71	80	0.10
Oct. 8	30.00	29.93	71	82	0.10

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

## TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DATE	High Tide	Low Tide	Sun Rise	Sun Set	Moon Rise	Moon Set
Oct. 2	8:11 a.m.	4:50 p.m.	5:50	5:52	4:48	4:38
Oct. 3	8:13	4:52	5:50	5:53	4:49	4:40
Oct. 4	8:15	4:54	5:50	5:55	4:50	4:42
Oct. 5	8:17	4:56	5:50	5:57	4:51	4:44
Oct. 6	8:19	4:58	5:50	5:59	4:52	4:46
Oct. 7	8:21	5:00	5:50	6:01	4:53	4:48

New moon Oct. 6 at 11:49 a.m. The tides and moon phases given in Standard Time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local Time, to which the respective corrections to Standard Time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard Time whole stands at 13h. 0m. 0s. (midnight) Greenwich Time, which is 10h. 30m. p.m. of Hawaiian Standard Time.

## MORTUARY RECORD.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of September, 1896, was 43, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year	15	From 30 to 40	4
From 1 to 5	4	From 40 to 50	3
From 5 to 10	4	From 50 to 60	3
From 10 to 20	4	From 60 to 70	3
From 20 to 30	6	Over 70	2
Males	31	Females	12
Hawaiians	23	Great Britain	1
Chinese	3	Other nationalities	2
Portuguese	3	Other nationalities	2
Japanese	3	Other nationalities	2
Total	43		
Unattended	6		
Non-Residents	2		

## COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

September, 1892	30	September, 1895	112
September, 1893	41	September, 1896	43
September, 1894	45		

## CAUSE OF DEATH.

Alcoholism	1	Gun-shot Wounds	2
Bright's Disease	1	Gangrene	1
Bronchitis	1	Heart Disease	1
Cholera Infantum	3	Heart failure	1
Cholera Morbus	2	Inanition	1
Cancer	1	Intestinal	1
Consumption	1	Old age	1
Convulsions	3	Paralysis	1
Diarrhoea	2	Peritonitis	1
Debility	1	Septicemia	1
Enteric Colitis	1	Typhoid	1
Erysipelas	1	Unknown	1
Fever	3		

## DEATHS BY WARDS.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	Out
Deaths	6	7	14	9	7	43
Annual death rate per 1000 for month	18					
Hawaiians	12					26.25
Asiatics	11					11.47
All other nationalities	16					16.50

## ELECTRIC SOUNDING.

It is said by the engineers who conducted the laying of the Amazon river cable to Manaoas that the difficulties of their enterprise would have been almost insurmountable if the ordinary methods of sounding had had to be relied upon. There were no charts to go by, the river bottom was constantly shifting, and the softness of the soil, mostly alluvial clay, would allow the lead to sink into it for several feet. An electric device, fitted named a submarine sentinel, was suspended from the cable ship and set at, say, five fathoms.

So long as there was no signal from the "sentinel" the engineer could steam ahead without fear, but the moment the ship got into water shallower than the gauge fixed upon, the sounder gave an alarm, and special reckonings were taken.

A somewhat simpler device, having the same end in view, has been invented, the idea being to have it used as a substitute for the hand lead as a vessel approaches a coast or shoal in darkness or fog, when the captain is doubtful as to his bearings. The apparatus consists of a metallic cylinder, having a water-tight chamber. Within the chamber works a piston, on the outer edge of which is a heavy ball.

When the apparatus is swinging clear in the water the weight of this ball keeps open an electric circuit; but as soon as the sounder touches the bottom the circuit is closed, and the current, conveyed by wires running in the cable to the ship, rings a bell in any department of the ship. The cost of the device is quite moderate, and its inventor claims that its operation is simple and sure.

—New York Journal.

A French Consul at Pamiers is teaching his officers and men to crawl on their stomachs, and has invented a leather glove to help the process. The regiment can now travel a hundred yards in this manner without fatigue.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the Office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, October 19th, 1896, for furnishing lumber and nails for the Jail Fence at Hilo.

Specifications at the Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, and also at the Office of the Sheriff of Hawaii.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Sept. 24, 1896.

1798-3t

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

SALE OF VALUABLE LEASE AT AUCTION.

On Saturday, October 17th next, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, will be sold at Public Auction, the Lease of the Government Fishponds of Kailihapu and Lelepaia, in Moanalua, Oahu, containing 742 acres.

Term: Fifteen years.

Upset Rental: Eight Hundred Dollars per annum, payable Quarterly in advance.

Notes of survey and plan of the above Fishponds may be seen at the Public Lands Office, Judiciary Building, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, Honolulu, Sept. 21st, 1896.

1796-2t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Juliette M. Cooke, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Charles M. Cooke, having been filed, notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, the 16th day of October, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, Sept. 14, 1896.

By the Court:

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1794T-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

Julius C. Strow vs. Mary Jane Strow.

The Republic of Hawaii to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, greeting: You are commanded to summon Mary Jane Strow, defendant, in case she shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 3d day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Julius C. Strow, plaintiff, should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of annexed petition.

And have you then and there this writ, with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness:

HON. A. W. CARTER,

First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 26th day of May, 1896.

[Sig.] P. D. KELLET, JR., Clerk.

I certify that the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and the said Court ordered publication of the same, and continuance of said cause until next November term of this Court.

J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

Honolulu, August 31, 1896.

1790T-6ta

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage, made by Monika Konohiki (w) and P. Konohiki (k) to James K. Kekaula, dated December 5th, 1891, recorded in Liber —, page —; notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at Public Auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 26th day of October, 1896, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of William C. Achl.

Dated Honolulu, Sept. 28, 1896.

JNO. K. KEKAULA and WAIHU KEKAULA,

Executor and executrix of the estate of James K. Kekaula, deceased mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All those premises situated in Kauai Island of Hawaii, and more particularly described in Royal Patent 3235 on L. C. A. 9559 to Molina, 3½ acres